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TABLE OF CONTENTS

NATIONAL

Page

CRITICISM OF "WATER MARGIN"

Water Margin and Cheng and Chu's Study of the Classics with a Rational Approach - by Liang Hsiao 1

CHINESE PHONETICIZATION

Properly Carry Out the Basic Mode of Teaching Chinese Language Phoneticization 10

LEARNING FROM TACHAI

Deep-Going Mass Movement To Learn from Tachai in Tibet 13

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PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE

Page

MOBILE SCHOOLS

Mobile Schools for Children of Northwest China's Herdsmen 15

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Rapid Development of Power Industry in Ninghsia 17

PETRO-CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Peking Petro-Chemical Center Forging Rapidly Ahead 19

SHAPED STEEL

Shanghai Produces More Shaped Steel 20

ELECTRONIC

China Successfully Trial Manufactures Electronic Scanner Microscope 21

1975 AUTUMN EXPORT COMMODITIES FAIR

Preparations for China's 1975 Autumn Export Commodities Fair Completed 22

FOREIGN RELATIONS

President of Argentine Chamber of Deputies Greets Chinese National Day 23

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Guests Feted in Peking 23

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Chinese Ambassador in Paris Fetes Samdech Sihanouk 24

Samdech Sihanouk Arrives in Peking, Chinese Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Returns to Peking 24

Cambodian Journalists Delegation Tours Hunan 25

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Czechoslovak Scientific and Technical Cooperation Delegation Feted in Peking 26

CHINA AND DENMARK

Tientsin Acrobatic Troupe of China Gives Performance in Denmark 27

Page

CHINA AND FRANCE

Friendship Day in Paris Marks Chinese National Day 28

CHINA AND GAMBIA

Chinese Ambassador to Gambia Gives Film Reception 28

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean President Greets Chinese National Day 29

CHINA AND IRAQ

Leading Member of Chinese Academy of Sciences Meets and Fetes Iraqi Archaeology Delegation 29

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Prime Minister Receives Chinese Track and Field Delegation 30

Nara Municipal Friendship Delegation of Japan Visits Sian to Warm Welcome 30

Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association Delegation Leaves Peking for Home 32

CHINA AND LAOS

Chairman Chu Teh Greets Laos' Independence Day 32

Peking Reception Marks Lao Independence Day 34

Jen-min Jih-pao Warmly Greets Lao Independence Day 34

CHINA AND LEBANON

Lebanese President Greets China's National Day 36

CHINA AND LIBYA

Libyan Leader Greets China's National Day 36

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Peking Reception in Honor of Malaysian Basketball Delegation 37

China-Malaysia Basketball Matches in Peking 37

CHINA AND NIGER

Niger Head of State Receives Chinese Ambassador 38

Page

CHINA AND POLAND

Polish Military Attache Gives Army Day Reception in Peking 38

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Party Workers' Delegation Leaves Peking for Home 39

Comrade Keng Piao Fetes Romanian Party Activists' Friendship Delegation 39

CHINA AND SINGAPORE

Chinese Acrobatic Troupe Leaves Kwangchow for Singapore 40

China's Kwangchow Acrobatic Troupe Arrives in Singapore 40

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Jen-min Jih-pao Article on Gromyko's Challenge to Japan's Northern Territories 41

CHINA AND SPAIN

Spanish Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception 43

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese High-Ranking Military Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Peking 43

CHINA AND US

Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Delegation of US World Affairs Organizations Leaders 44

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

President Dzemal Bijedic and Other Distinguished Yugoslav Guests Arrive in Kwangchow 44

Kwangchow Banquet in Honor of President Bijedic and Other Distinguished Yugoslav Guests 45

President and Madame Bijedic Conclude Official Friendly Visit to China 46

Press Communique, October 12, 1975 47

ASSORTED NATIONAL DAY MESSAGES OF GREETINGS

Friendly Organizations and Personalities Greet Chinese National Day 49

Page

NATIONAL

CRITICISM OF "WATER MARGIN"

A Brief Discussion on "Sounding the Gong To Call Back Troops" - by Chai K'o-tou, Ch'i Ling and Ts'an Lien 50

Study Marxism and Actively Take Part in the Criticism and Discussion of Water Margin - by Yu Kuo-en 53

Attending the Lantern Show or Making Trouble? - by Lu Hsi-yüeh 58

SOLAR ENERGY

Energetically Exploit Solar Energy - by Lung Yüan 60

Study and Build Solar Stoves for Serving the Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants 63

WORKERS NEW VILLAGES

Workers' New Village in Chengchow 65

PETROLEUM INDUSTRY

China's Petroleum Industry Strides Ahead 67

POWER INDUSTRY

East China Province Develops Power Industry 73

COTTON CULTURE

Chinese Scientists Breed New Cotton Variety 74

TIBET

Cadres and Workers from Other Parts of China Help with Construction in Tibet 74

OVERSEAS CHINESE

Woman Writer Han Suyin Feted in Peking 77

POSTAGE STAMPS

China Issues Stamps on National Conference to Learn from Tachai 78

Page

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Liaoning Provincial Song and Dance Troupe Leaves for Europe-Asia Tour 79

CHINA AND BAHRAIN

Bahrain Government Delegation Arrives in Peking 79

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets British Guests 80

British Guests Leave Peking for Southern China 80

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk Leave Peking for Korea 80

Comrade Yao Wen-yuan Meets Cambodian Journalists Delegation 81

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Hsinhua News Agency Director Entertains Cameroon Press Agency Delegation 82

CHINA AND CONGO

Vice Premier Chen Hsi-lien Meets Congolese Delegation 82

CHINA AND ECUADOR

President of National Sports Federation of Ecuador Leaves Shanghai for Home 83

CHINA AND EGYPT

Chinese Wu Shu Delegation Gives Performances in Egypt 84

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking 85

Guinean Government Trade Delegation Feted in Peking 85

CHINA AND GUYANA

Guyanese Trade and Economic Delegation Arrives in Kwangchow 86

CHINA AND IRAQ

Yao Wen-yuan Meets Iraqi Journalists 86

Page

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Young Workers' Group from Osaka in Peking 87

Early Conclusion of Japan-China Peace and Friendship Treaty Urged 87

China-Japan Track and Field Meet Opens in Tokyo 88

Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) Holds Annual Convention in Tokyo 89

Wang Yun-sheng Fetes Hyogo Prefecture Delegation for Japan-China Friendship 90

Japanese Press Demands Early Conclusion of Japan-China Peace Treaty 90

Japanese Gathering Urges Early Conclusion of Japan-China Treaty of Peace and Friendship 92

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican "Blue Cross" Football Team Plays Liaoning Eleven in Peking 93

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Badminton Players Hold Matches in Pakistan 94

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of Chinese Embassy in Philippines Arrives in Manila 94

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romania-China Friendship Association Delegation Tours Soochow, Shanghai and Hangchow 94

CHINA AND RWANDA

Rwandan Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Shanghai 95

CHINA AND SINGAPORE

Kwangchow Acrobatic Troupe Gives Premiere in Singapore 95

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Purge Among High-Ranking Officials in Soviet Union 97

Page

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese Embassy in Peking Gives Reception for Visiting Sudanese High-Ranking Military Delegation 98

Yeh Chien-ying Meets Sudanese High-Ranking Military Delegation . . . 99

Sudanese High-Ranking Military Delegation Leaves Peking for Home 99

CHINA AND SWEDEN

"Chinese Film Week" Held in Sweden 100

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian Zanzibar Information, Broadcasting and Television Delevision Delegation Feted in Peking 100

CHINA AND UN

UNCTAD Secretary-General Arrives in Kwangchow 101

CHINA AND US

Statement by Spokesman of Information Department of Chinese Foreign Ministry on US Government's Connivance at and Support To Tibetan Traitor's Activities in US 101

Delegation of Leaders of US World Affairs Organizations Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China 103

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

First Chinese Ambassador to Venezuela Leaves for Post 103

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Chinese Army Table Tennis Team Leaves for Vietnam 103

Ministry of National Defense Gives Reception for Vietnam Army Volleyball Teams 104

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Norwegian Minister Supports Thesis on Patrimonial Sea of 200 Miles 105

NATIONAL

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Gratifying Results Obtained by Futan University in Scientific Research 106

Page

NOVELS

About the Molding of the Image of Liang Yung-sheng in the Novel Big Sword - by Ch'ao Hui 110

DISCIPLINE

Only by Obeying Orders in All Your Actions and Marching in Step Can Victory Be Won - by Wu Ch'i-liang 114

LEARNING FROM TACHAI IN AGRICULTURE

The County Committee Is the Key Link in the Building of a Tachai-Type County - by Kuo Ta-chiang 118

National Learn-from-Tachai Conference Hears Summing-up Report by Vice Premier Hua Kuo-feng 120

1975 AUTUMN EXPORT COMMODITIES FAIR

China's 1975 Autumn Export Commodities Fair Opens in Kwangchow . . . 121

SINKIANG

Great Unity of Nationalities in Sinkiang 123

PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Swift Development of Peking's Public Transport Services 126

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Tientsin Develops Chemical Industry 127

NITROGENOUS FERTILIZER PLANTS

More Nitrogenous Fertilizer Plants in South China Prefecture 128

RICE CULTURE

New Rice Varieties Developed by Pollen-Culture Method 130

VEGETABLES

Northern China Industrial City Now Self-Sufficient in Fresh Vegetable Supply 131

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Ambassador to China Gives Reception for Albanian Scientific and Technical Cooperation Delegation 132

Page

Protocol of 16th Meeting of Joint China-Albania Committee for Cooperation in Technology and Technical Science Signed in Peking 132

Chinese Liaoning Song, Dance Troupe Gives Premiere in Tirana 133

National Defense Ministry Gives Banquet for Albanian People's Army Cycling Team 134

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Algerian Minister Receives Head of Chinese Government Shipping Delegation 135

CHINA AND BAHRAIN

Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Entertains Brahrain Government Delegation 135

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets Bahrain Government Delegation 136

CHINA AND BRAZIL

Brazilian Deputies Delegation Feted in Peking 137

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Cambodian Ambassador to China Gives Banquet for Cambodian Journalists Delegation 137

Cambodian Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary Arrives in Kwangchow on Way Home 138

CHINA AND EGYPT

Chinese Wu Shu Delegation Concludes Visit to Egypt 139

CHINA AND EUROPE

EEC President Honors Chinese Mission Chief 139

CHINA AND GUINEA-BISSAU

Guinea-Bissau Leaders Receive Chinese Ambassador 140

CHINA AND HONG KONG

Deputy Director of Hsinhua News Agency Meets and Fetes Hong Kong Tourist Group 140

Page

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Tendai System Delegation 140

Japanese Youth in Saitama Prefecture Demand Conclusion of Japan-China Peace and Friendship Treaty 141

Delegation of Japanese Federation of Economic Organizations Arrives in Peking 142

CHINA AND KOREA

Huang Hua Fetes Korean Delegation Leader 143

MALAYSIA

Malaysian Paper Denounces Soviet Attempt To Control Asian Countries 143

CHINA AND MALI

Wife of Malian Head of State and Her Party Arrives in Peking 144

CHINA AND MONGOLIA

Regular Meeting of Sino-Mongolian Boundary-Through Railway Traffic Held in Huhehot 145

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Comrade Li Hsien-nien Meets Romania-China Friendship Association Delegation 146

Romania-China Friendship Association Delegation Visits People's Commune in Peking 146

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

The "Detente Brand Panacea"--Moscow-Made - a commentary by Hsinhua correspondent 147

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: Hegemonism Pure and Simple--On Gromyko's Attack on Japanese People 151

CHINA AND THAILAND

Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. to Thailand Leaves for Post 154

CHINA AND US

Chinese Architects Delegation Concludes Visit to US 154

Page

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Chinese Army Table Tennis Team Plays First Match in Hanoi 155

Friendly Matches between Vietnamese and Chinese Army Volleyball Teams in Peking 155

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Chinese Publications Welcomed at Frankfurt International Book Fair 156

CHINA AND YEMEN (PDRY)

Democratic Yemen Ambassador to China Leaves for Home 157

ASSORTED NATIONAL DAY MESSAGES OF GREETINGS

Marxist-Leninist Parties and Organizations Greet Chinese National Day 157

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Iceland Extends Fishing Limits 159

NATIONAL

DISARMAMENT

The Real Aim Is To Make Use of Troops Under the Pretense of Disarmament 160

OVERALL PLANNING AND SELECTIVE METHODS

Ten Years Spent in Learning To Walk - by Hua Lo-keng 165

POPULAR PHILOSOPHY

The Gratifying Results of the Emancipation of Philosophy - by Wang T'ieh-ching and Sun P'eng 170

LONG MARCH ANNIVERSARY

In Commemoration of 40th Anniversary of Victory of Long March - Editorial of Jen-min Jih-pao and Chieh-fang-chün Pao . . . 174

Brief Sketch of Long March 177

Veteran Red Armymen on Long March 181

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS

Agricultural Experiments in Inner Mongolian League 183

Page

PIG BREEDING

Big Advance in China's Pig Raising 185

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Scientific and Technical Cooperation Delegation Leaves Peking for Home 187

Peking University Delegation Leaves Peking for Albania 187

Chinese Serial Pictorial Story "Sparkling Red Star" Published in Albanian Youth Journal 188

CHINA AND BAHRAIN

Chinese Vice Premier Meets Official Delegation of Government of State of Bahrain 188

CHINA AND BRAZIL

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets Brazilian Deputies Delegation 189

NPC Vice Chairman Wu Teh Meets Brazilian Deputies Delegation 189

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Cambodian Journalists Delegation Leaves Peking for Home 190

Delegation of Cambodian National United Front and Royal Government of National Union Leaves Kwangchow for Home 190

CHINA AND DENMARK

Chinese Acrobats Leave Denmark for Iceland 191

CHINA AND GREECE

NPC Vice Chairman Li Su-wen Meets Greek Woman Writer 191

CHINA AND HONG KONG AND MACAO

Hong Kong and Macao Compatriots Delegation Leaves Peking 192

CHINA AND IRAQ

Iraqi Journalists Leave Peking for Home 192

Page

CHINA AND JAPAN

China-Japan Track and Field Meet in Fukuoka City 193

Visiting Group of China International Travel Service Leaves Peking for Japan 193

Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Meets Delegation of Japanese Federation of Economic Organizations 194

Vice Chairman of NPC Standing Committee Meets Japanese Buddhists 194

Chang Hsiang-shan Entertains Japanese Socialist Party Activists Delegation 194

Peking Arts Troupe Continues Visit in Japan 195

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets Japanese Friends 195

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Chinese Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Gives Banquet for Malaysian Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development 196

CHINA AND MALI

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets New Malian Ambassador to China 197

Wife of Malian Head of State Visits in Peking 197

Peking Press Circles Honors Malian Journalists Delegation 198

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Wife of Malian Head of State 199

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Gives Banquet To Warmly Welcome Madame Mariam Traore 199

Peking Soiree for Wife of Malian Head of State 202

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese Princes Gyanendra and Dhirendra and Wives To Visit China 203

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

Chinese Football Association Gives Reception for New Zealand Football Team 203

Page

New Zealand Ambassador to China Gives Reception for Visiting New Zealand Football Team 204

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romania-China Friendship Association Delegation Leaves Peking for Home 204

Chinese Party Workers' Delegation Leaves for Romania 205

Chinese Party Workers' Delegation Arrives in Bucharest 205

CHINA AND UN

Debate on People's Right to Self-Determination at Third Committee of UN General Assembly 206

Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Meets UNCTAD Secretary-General 207

UN Security Council Recommends Admission of Comoros to UN Membership 208

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* NATIONAL *
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CRITICISM OF "WATER MARGIN"

Water Margin and Cheng and Chu's Study of the Classics with a Rational Approach

by

Liang Hsiao (梁效)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 12, 1975)

This book Water Margin stresses that it is wrong to rebel against but right to capitulate to the reactionaries. It displays the flag of "carrying out the wish of Heaven" or "loyalty and justice." Water Margin stands for "loyalty and justice" and "loyalty and justice" also stand for Water Margin. "Loyalty and justice" and "Heaven's wish" are the basic concepts of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and especially of Cheng and Chu's study of the classics with a rational approach. The reactionary and decadent Cheng and Chu's study of the classics with a rational approach is the theoretical basis of Water Margin in publicizing and extolling capitulationism.

"The ruthless economic exploitation and political oppression of the peasants by the landlord class forced the peasants to stage uprisings again and again to resist the rule of the landlord class." During the Sung Dynasty, the feudal society in our country began to decline, and class struggle further developed. The revolutionary peasants had clearly put forward the battle cry of "putting the eminent and the humble, the rich and the poor on an equal footing and mounted fierce attacks against the landlords' system of ownership and the feudalistic codes and teachings. The great struggle of peasant uprisings had dealt a telling blow to the feudal rule of the Sung Dynasty. Faced with this situation, the landlord class found it necessary to step up counter-revolutionary attacks ideologically while carrying out armed suppression of the peasant uprisings. To meet such need, the reactionary thinkers, Cheng Hao, Cheng I, Chu Hsi and others, carried on the reactionary line of the Confucian school, refined the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius

and founded Cheng and Chu's study of the classics with a rational approach. Supported by the reactionary rulers, this branch of study was widely taught and penetrated everywhere. Literature and art also became important media for spreading this reactionary ideology. An analysis of the main trend of the book Water Margin makes us see that the book is saturated with the reactionary preaching of Cheng and Chu's study of the classics with a rational approach.

"Carrying Out the Wish of Heaven" Is Used To Publicize the "Law of Heaven" of Cheng and Chu's Study of the Classics with a Rational Approach

The effort of the author of Water Margin to use Cheng and Chu's study of the classics with a rational approach to show that capitulation is justified finds concentrated expression in the program of the capitulationist Sung Chiang, namely, "to carry out the wish of Heaven." At the crucial juncture when Sung Chiang is about to usurp leadership at Liangshan, the novel arranges to have him receive a "heavenly mandate" at Huantao village, where he is instructed by the Mystical Goddess of Paradise "to carry out the wish of Heaven: "In all affairs be honest and upright, in official affairs support the emperor and tranquilize the people. When affairs are wrong rectify them." At the crucial moment of the assembly of the 108 people, the novel again makes the words "carrying out the wish of Heaven" come down from Heaven to become the banner of Liangshan, thus formally giving dominant position to Sung Chiang's capitulationist line. The meaning of "carrying out the wish of Heaven" is clearly explained by the novel through the mouth of the Mystical Goddess of Paradise. Sung Chiang is called upon to enforce the feudalistic "three cardinal guides and five constant virtues" in accordance with the will of Heaven. As leader of Liangshan, he must be loyal to the emperor. As a vassal and subject of the Sung Dynasty, he must risk his for the feudal state and bring the peasants from the evil road of revolution and rebellion back to the proper road of law and order. Such preaching is precisely the content of Cheng and Chu's study of the classics with a rational approach, and is also a wonderful epitome of Water Margin, which uses the reactionary ideology of the study of the classics with a rational approach to publicize capitulationism and practice revisionism.

Essentially similar to religions, the Confucian ideology serves the rule of the reactionary classes with divine right and idealism, and adds to it a halo for intimidating and hoodwinking the people. Confucius energetically promoted "the theory of Heavenly mandate" and advocated "standing in awe of the ordinaces of Heaven" so as to achieve the objective of making the people "stand in awe of great men and stand in awe of the words of sages" and submit to reactionary rule. Cheng and Chu's study of the classics with a rational approach inherited this mantle and refined the theory of the "mandate of Heaven." It put forth the idea of "heavenly law" as the basis and origin of all things in the universe. Chu Hsi said, "Law existed before all things in the universe. With this law, there is the universe. Without this law, there will be no universe, no mankind and nothing." "Should the mountains, the rivers and the world one day be destroyed, this law still exists." The spiritual essence of "law" is the

creator, the supreme, eternal and absolute being, and the material world is on the other hand a derivative. This is an out-and-out idealist lie.

Chu Hsi said, "What is called supreme power means law." "The mandate of Heaven is the law of Heaven." It is obvious that what is called "the law of Heaven" by the study of the classics with a rational approach is synonymous to "God" and hardly different from the mandate of Heaven consistently preached by the Confucian school, and is likewise a spiritual weapon of the reactionary classes for frightening and deceiving the people. However, the "mandate of Heaven" stressed by Cheng Hao, Cheng I and Chu Hsi is "the law of Heaven," and "the law of Heaven" means the "three cardinal guides and five constant virutes." This not only can use "Heaven" to frighten the people, but also has brought into play the role of the feudalistic "three cardinal guides and five constant virtues" to control and restrict the thinking and behavior of the people. This is even more devilish than undisguised preaching of "God" and the "mandate of Heaven." Chu Hsi said, "There is only one law in the universe.... It expands into the three cardinal guides and is regulated by the five constant virtues." This has bared the reactionary role of the study of the classics with a rational approach in strengthening feudalistic principles and virtues with idealism and metaphysics.

The program of "carrying out the wish of Heaven" is saturated with the reactionary theory of "heavenly law" of Cheng and Chu's study of the classics with a rational approach. This "wish" is precisely what is called "the law of Heaven" or "the way of Heaven" by the study of the classics with a rational approach. The poem at the head of Chapter 10 of the novel says, "The law of Heaven is clear and evident and beyond recrimination." This shows the attitude of the author toward "heavenly law" to the novel's author, "heavenly law" is above all else, and cannot be contravened. Contravention would definitely meet with punishment from Heaven, and at that time "even if you have to go to Hell, I cannot save you." Throughout the novel, the author, in accordance with the viewpoint of Cheng and Chu's study of the classics with a rational approach, regards the "three cardinal guides and five constant virtues" as the "heavenly law" and the absolute criteria for all words and deeds. In Chapter 53, he publicizes that "carrying out the wish of Heaven" means "swearing not to injure the loyal vassals and martyrs, their pious scions, and men of high principles or chaste wives." It is obvious that the "wish" the novel Water Margin wants to carry out is none other than the "three cardinal guides of the kingly way" which dictate that "the sovereign guides the subjects, the father guides the son and the husband guides the wife."

Sung Chiang, who is praised to the skies in Water Margin, is said "to have studied Chinese classics when he was young and have a grasp of propriety and justice" and is "the champion of justice in conformity with the wish of Heaven." He is thus a faithful follower of the feudalistic codes and teachings preached by Cheng and Chu's study of the classics with a rational approach. For the sake of describing the three cardinal guides and five constant virtues as "heavenly law," Chu Hsi even uttered a series of deceitful talks such as "even tigers and wolves are kind to their old and young, and even bees and ants observe the principle of righteousness between the sovereign and his subjects." In their view, even plants and animals

observe the "heavenly law," and how could men be without it? Therefore, "the three cardinal guides and five constant virtues are eternal and cannot be obliterated." Like Chu Hsi, the Sung Chiang molded by the author of Water Margin, for the sake of propagating the feudalistic guides and virtues, does not overlook even the swans in the sky, for he describes them as "possessing the five constant virtue of benevolence, righteousness, propriety, knowledge and faith" "just like our brethren." Sung Chiang regards "the three cardinal guides and five constantly virtues" and "loyalty, filial piety, integrity and righteousness" as the "heavenly law." He therefore attacks the peasant revolution as a "rebellion against the law of Heaven" and prefers to die rather than go along with it. Therefore, as soon as he arrives at Liangshan, he insists on "carrying out the wish of Heaven" by pursuing a capitulationist line.

Sung Chiang has revised the line of peasant uprising, practiced a capitulationist line and accepted the offer of amnesty and enlistment. Traced to the origin, his theoretical basis proceeds from the theory of "the law of heaven" of Cheng and Chu's study of the classics with a rational approach. People pointed out long ago that the study of theory with a rational approach "kills with 'reason'." The Water Margin also strangles the peaant revolution with "reason."

Using "Both Loyalty and Justice Achieved" To Uphold the Teaching of Feudalistic Guides and Virtues

Based on the study of theory with a rational approach, the Water Margin describes the feudalistic guides and virtues as "heavenly law" with special emphasis laid on the words "loyalty and justice" and uses them as the basic content of "carrying out the wish of Heaven." In Chapter 71, the author purposely arranges on the stone tablet the words "carrying out the wish of Heaven" on one side and "both loyalty and justice achieved" on the other. The use of "loyalty and justice" as the central theme of the book and the raising of loyalty, the first of the three cardinal guides, to the terrifying plane of "wish of Heaven" for advocation have reflected the need of the feudal ruling class in a tottering state for Cheng and Chu's study of the classics with a rational approach.

The effort of Water Margin to portray Sung Chiang as a typical example of "both loyalty and justice achieved" has served only to expose that the author is interested in molding a disciple of Cheng and Chu's study of the classics with a rational approach and a renegade to the peasant revolution. After becoming No. 1 at Liangshan, Sung Chiang immediately changes the "Chamber of Assembly for Justice" to the "Hall of Loyalty and Justice." By this change, he has perverted the line and practiced revisionism.

In feudal society, for the sake of resisting suppression and exploitation by the landlords and the feudal imperial court, the peasants frequently used the form of "assembly for justice" to get organized and unite as one to wage struggle against the reactionaries. The minor assembly for justice carried out by the seven men including Ch'ao Kai in Tungch'i village was for robbing the ill-gotten "birthday present." The major assembly for justice of the peasants at Liangshan was originally also for

resisting the rule of the landlord class. Such "assembly for justice" was based on rebellious ideas against feudal rule, and was fundamentally antagonistic to the idea of "loyalty and justice" for upholding the feudal rule. However, the author of Water Margin purposely confused the two and obliterated their class content and antagonism. The moment Ch'ao Kai died, Sung Chiang openly displayed the banner of "loyalty and justice." He replaced the revolutionary ideology of the peasantry with Cheng and Chu's study of the classics with a rational approach of the landlord class. He called on people to follow him in surrendering to and becoming the vassal of the feudal imperial court in order to show their "loyalty to the sovereign." For those who were unwilling to follow him, he immediately swung the cudgel of "loyalty and justice" over their heads and denounced them for "cutting themselves completely off from the cause of righteousness and justice." At the chrysanthemum meeting, he wanted to have Li K'uei beheaded. At the courier station of Ch'ench'iao, he forced the junior officers to hang themselves. In all cases, he used the magic weapon of "his fear for ruining the name of loyalty and justice." This ideological weapon of the feudal ruler for suppressing the peasant revolution was used by Sung Chiang at Liangshan, and became a diabolical instrument of dictatorship used by the capitulationists to attack and sabotage the peasant uprising.

Those who practice revisionism invariably make use of some tactics to deceive people. For the sake of embellishing the word "loyalty" and perverting the idea of "assembly for justice" of the peasantry with the concept of "loyalty and justice" of the landlord class, the Water Margin uses the so-called antagonism of "the loyal" and "the crafty" to carefully arrange scene after scene of contradictory struggles. It begins by portraying how Kao Ch'iu has committed every crime under the sun in his climb to the top and how he has oppressed and persecuted some of the members of the ruling class so that the readers could right away show deep sympathy for the so-called "loyal and upright" people, and concentrate their hatred toward those "crafty ministers" who "only give lip service to benevolence, justice, propriety, knowledge, faith, conduct, loyalty and uprightness but know nothing about them." The insurgent peasant could utilize the struggle of opposites within the landlord class to split and disintegrate the enemy. However, this kind of utilization could only be subordinated to the objective of the peasantry for opposing the whole feudal rule, but absolutely could not thus turn the peasants' rebellious struggle into an instrument of factional struggle within the landlord class. The author of Water Margin did not give prominence to the anti-feudalistic class essence of peasant uprising so as to eulogize the revolutionary spirit of the insurgent peasants, nor did he criticize the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius upholding feudal rule. Instead, he made full use of the tactics of cursing the crafty ministers and praising "the loyal and good" to willfully negate the class struggle between the peasantry and the landlord class so as to change the general orientation of the struggle. He wanted people to oppose court officials only, but not the emperor, in order to maintain the whole feudal system and to keep the peasants as "loyal and good subjects" of the emperor.

Chu Hsi once said, "The ancient way to control disorder calls nothing more than to appoint superior men and dismiss the mean people." He also employed the tactic of attacking "crafty ministers" to uphold the whole feudal system. He said, "Ts'ai Ching is the most disloyal man in the

country." He seemed to say that once such crafty ministers were removed, there would be peace in the country. The tactic of the Water Margin is precisely the plagiarization of this old set of Confucian teachings -- Cheng and Chu's study of the classics with a rational approach.

The prominence given to "loyalty and justice" in the Water Margin was not fortuitous. Since the Sung and Yüan dynasties, for the sake of meeting the counter-revolutionary need of the feudal rulers for stepping up the suppression of the insurgent peasant armies, "loyalty and justice" had been raised to a particularly important position. For example, during the Sung Dynasty, such titles as "chung-hsün-lang" and "pao-i-lang" were conferred on turncoats from the peasant armies for reward. Therefore, when advocating the feudalistic guides and virtues as so-called "heavenly law," Cheng and Chu's study of the classics with a rational approach energetically played up loyalty and justice. Ch'eng I emphasized, "Loyalty is the law of Heaven." Chu Hsi on his part called for the strengthening of this word "loyalty" ideologically and advocated, "loyalty means doing one's very best." He also said, "Doing one's very best means utmost exertion without the slightest reservation." Meanwhile, he also called for compliance with this absolute criterion of "loyalty" in words and deeds and said that only this could be described as "justice." "Justice is agreeable to heavenly law." "There is no reason for the ministers and sons to speak ill of their sovereign or father, and this is the right way for the ministers to deal with their sovereign."

Sung Chiang whom the Water Margin extolled so energetically was the embodiment of this kind of "loyalty and justice." He could never put "serving the emperor and the state loyally" out of his mind, and in the end, when he had to take the poisoned wine sent by the emperor, he still said he did it for the sake of "loyalty and justice." Because he was afraid that Li K'uei might ruin "his reputation for carrying out the wish of Heaven with loyalty and justice," he personally had him murdered. Here the author used Sung Chiang's mouth to make known the decisive theme: "All my life I have stood only for loyalty and justice and have never betrayed my conscience.... Although the imperial court has let me down, I am still loyal to and will not let down the imperial court." The novel used the words and deeds of Sung Chiang to figuratively publicize the theory of "doing one's very best" and "loyalty and justice" of Chu Hsi. "The Concentration of Sung Kung-ming's Spirit at the Smartweed Marsh" is a typical scene used by the author to propagate the idea of "utter loyalty" of the study of the classics with a rational approach, and is his master stroke for propagating the reactionary idea that he would rather die in order to become a vassal. This is really very malicious!

"Giving Up Evil and Returning to Virtue" Is Used To Propagate the Philosophy of the Capitulationists

The Water Margin vilifies the revolutionary struggle of the broad masses of peasants as "evil," praises those serving as vassals of the feudal ruling class as "correct" and advocates that "giving up evil and returning to virtue" is the only "true path" for peasant uprisings. Politically speaking, it gives concentrated reflection to the capitulationist line, and ideologically speaking, this is precisely the re-appearance of the reactionary philosophy

of "preserving the law of Heaven and destroying human desire" in Cheng and Chu's study of the classics with a rational approach.

This slogan of "preserving the law of Heaven and destroying human desire" is nothing more than the expression of the political need of the landlord class to suppress the peasantry in philosophical terms. Chu Hsi said, "In the human heart, the preservation of the law of Heaven means the destruction of human desire, and the triumph of human desire means the destruction of heavenly law." He denounced all ideas, words and actions that ran counter to "the law of Heaven" or the three cardinal guides and five constant virtues as "human desires," and felt that all the demands of the working people in excess of what the landlord class was ready to give should be wiped out. This slogan gave a concentrated expression to the aspiration of the reactionary landlord class, and expressed the reactionary aim of Cheng and Chu's study of the classics with a rational approach. Therefore, Chu Hsi declared, "All the words of the sages are for teaching the people to preserve the law of Heaven and destroy human desire." The task of the study of the classics with a rational approach was "to clearly explain the way to justice and reason and block the road to selfishness and evil," and "to denounce what is incorrect and return to what is correct." Very evidently, the spearhead of this theory is directed at the broad masses of oppressed people, and in particular, at the great struggle of the broad masses of peasants for "placing the eminent and the humble, the rich and the poor, on an equal footing." The reactionary essence of this slogan is to uphold the feudal rule in the name of upholding the "sanctity" of "heavenly law" and to destroy the rebellious idea of the peasants so that they would "give up evil and return to virtue" in a law-abiding manner in the name of condemning the "meanness" of "human desire."

The portrayal of the whole course of the capitulationist line by the Water Margin has embodied precisely the so-called distinction between heavenly law and human desire. In Chapter 54, the Priest Lo asked Kung-sun Sheng to go and help Sung Chiang carry out the wish of Heaven, saying, "Don't be swayed by human desire." This was precisely the very thing he talked about. The author did all he could to vilify and distort the peasant uprising. He depicted their just demand for resisting exploitation and suppression as rampant "human desire," and he said that what they were after were "jugfuls of wine and mouthfuls of meat," and "riches, honors and pleasures." In particular, he maliciously slandered the rebellious ideas and deeds of violence of the revolutionary peasants in wanting to "carry the war of the Eastern Capital and seize the throne from that bird" as "wanton practice of killing and burning." He described the leading capitulationist Sung Chiang with the most glowing terms and beautiful words as "model in preserving heavenly law." The author described revolutionary rebellion as "human desire" and capitulation as "heavenly law," all for the sake of making the capitulationist line victorious. Sung Chiang's acceptance of the offer of amnesty and enlistment on behalf of the whole Liangshan army was for advocating the ultimate victory of "heavenly law" over "human desire" and the "complete removal of human desire and restoration of heavenly law." Therefore, the author, delirious with joy, played up Sung Chiang's betrayal of the peasant uprising and capitulation in humiliation to the feudal ruler as a gala occasion. He described this contemptible moment as "seeing once more the light of day" and painted it with bright and vivid colors. By means

of this kind of portrayal, the Water Margin has completely become a mouthpiece of Cheng and Chu's study of the classics with a rational approach.

For the sake of advocating "giving up evil and returning to virtue," Chang and Chu's study of the classics with a rational approach put forth the "theory of human nature" of the landlord class on the basis of Mencius' "theory that human nature is essentially good" as a tool for carrying out psychological warfare against the revolutionary peasants. This was the so-called teaching of "moral sense" and "human sense." Cheng and Chu publicized that the feudal moral qualities of benevolence, righteousness, propriety, knowledge and faith were innate in the hearts of people. They were called "moral senses" and were bestowed by "heavenly law" on people, but were often difficult to manifest due to deception by material desire.

Because man has a physical form as well as material need and desire, he also has "human sense." In the struggle between "moral sense" and "human sense," if "human sense" is not ruled by "moral sense," people will depart from the teachings of feudalistic guides and virtues, act in contravention of "heavenly law," and "human desire" will spread unchecked. This is very dangerous. Therefore for the sake of "preserving heavenly law and destroying human desire," men must at all times place "human sense" under the control of "moral sense." Only thus could "human sense" get out of danger and "moral sense" be manifested, and all ideas, words and deeds become natural and consistent with "heavenly law," and all evil thoughts be naturally eliminated. It is very evident that this is an undiluted doctrine of idealist self-cultivation and a teaching used by the reactionaries in their attempt to exterminate the revolution ideologically.

The author of the Water Margin used this kind of teachings to carefully mold the image of Sung Chiang. Sung Chiang was actually a disciple of Confucius and Mencius, but before he took to the hills, the "Mystical Goddess of Paradise" was still unable to set her mind at ease. Therefore while personally instructing him in his counter-revolutionary tasks, she again exhorted him, "Because your mind is still depraved and you have not yet completed the journey fit for your soul, you must continue your life on earth. Without forgetting any of my teachings, you can go to Paradise again, otherwise you will go to hell!" From then on, Sung Chiang became more diligent in carrying out work based on the doctrine of self-cultivation. "Without the slightest deviation from the course of justice, his clear conscience is in communion with Heaven." Night and day, he could never put "loyalty and justice" from his mind and he kept repeating "carrying out the wish of Heaven." He not only used his own "moral achievement" to triumph over his "evil spirit" but also used his own "moral sense" to lead the "human sense" of the entire gang at Liangshan. By means of this kind of portrayal, the author showed the successful course of Sung Chiang's capitulationist line and his final acceptance of the offer of amnesty and enlistment, thus ending up on the "true path."

It can be seen from this how vicious an ideological weapon the idealist theory of "human nature" advocated by the reactionary rulers is! This poisonous ideology of the study of the classics with a rational approach was spread among the peasant insurgent forces in order to make them use the "heavenly law" of the landlord class to negate their own action of rebellion

and to follow the path of "giving up evil and returning to virtue." Would not this be more advantageous to the landlord class than the use of swords and spears for suppression? This was precisely the intention of the author of Water Margin.

However, no exquisite reactionary philosophy of idealism can prevent history from moving forward. Where there is exploitation and oppression, there is resistance and struggle. All feudal dynasties that tried their utmost to advocate Cheng and Chu's study of the classics with a rational approach were relegated to the garbage pile of history one by one. The landlord class in the Ming Dynasty publicized the novel Water Margin. It pushed the tactic of offering amnesty and enlistment while relentlessly suppressing the peasant uprisings in a vain attempt to maintain its feudal rule. This also was completely bankrupt.

The Water Margin uses the form of literature and art to publicize Cheng and Chu's study of the classics with a rational approach and to influence people unconsciously in a vain attempt to turn people into slaves of the feudalistic codes and teachings. This tells us that the reactionary Confucianist ideas of Confucius and Mencius down to Cheng and Chu were ideological weapons for the landlord class to preach class capitulation among the revolutionary peasants in the feudal society. They were the theoretical props for the alien class elements who had wormed their way into the peasant insurgent forces to push capitulationism and betray the revolution. Modern capitulationists, such as Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, also looked upon such ideas as the most valuable treasure and the basis for their capitulation and betrayal. We should sum up the historical experience of such struggles and further criticize Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in order to draw a clear demarcation line of principle between revolution and capitulation. We must uphold Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, combat and guard against revisionism, and carry the revolution in the realm of the superstructure through to the end.

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CHINESE PHONETICIZATION

Properly Carry Out the Basic Mode of Teaching Chinese Language Phoneticization

by

the office in charge of revolution in education, Shihch'eng commune, Fengch'eng county, Liaoning Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 12, 1975)

In accordance with Chairman Mao's autumn 1974 teaching, "Education should be revolutionized," an experiment in "the basic mode of teaching Chinese language phoneticization" (hereunder called "basic mode" for short) was carried out in 41 first-year classes of primary schools (among them 19 were classes in which more than two different grades of school children were taught at the same time) in the commune.

All new things have to go through difficulties and setbacks in the process of their growth. As the "basic mode" is a reform in the teaching of phoneticization and is still in the experimental stage, it is unavoidable for us to have different kinds of understanding. However, so long as we adhere to the correct orientation of placing education in the service of proletarian politics, pay attention to work method and seriously sum up experience, we certainly can carry this experiment through to the end. In the course of experiment, we have adopted the following methods:

Grasp Study and Raise Ideological Understanding

At the beginning, some people thought that the "basic mode" of teaching only called for splitting the Chinese Language Phoneticization Plan into two steps, and as the contents that were not taught at present would have to be taught in the future, it would be better to strike a single blow with the hammer than to take two steps. Some people were of the opinion that as the teaching of the "combination of three methods of calculation" had also to begin in the first grade, the addition of the "basic mode" would make the load too heavy. Some people also thought that the experiment in "basic mode" teaching was purely a vocational reform. Such understanding had reflected not only a lack of understanding of the "basic mode" itself, but also their inability to understand clearly the importance of carrying out properly this item of reform. Therefore, by means of running study classes, on the one hand we studied the experience of other places in trying out the "basic mode" so as to enable everybody to have some understanding of the "basic mode." On the other hand, we conducted revolutionary mass criticism in conjunction with reality, repeatedly studied how to reform the old system of education and the old policies and methods of teaching so that education could be made to serve the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Through study and discussion, their understanding was raised, their thinking was unified and their actions were enthusiastic. Everybody was determined to make a success of the experiment with the "basic model." The leading members of many schools personally went deep into the classroom to attend

lessons, and they studied and solved problems in study together with the teachers. The teachers themselves were even more enthusiastic. They diligently studied and scrutinized problems, built teaching apparatus, improved the method of teaching, and taught the students to understand correctly the object of study and to study actively on their own initiative.

Grasp the Line and Understand Correctly the Orientation of the Experiment

Chairman Mao instructs us, "Education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labor." Reforms in all branches of learning cannot depart from this orientation. In the course of the experiment, we repeatedly emphasized the need to take the basic line of the Party as the key link, so as to make the "basic mode" more properly serve proletarian politics, the revolution in education and the three great revolutionary movements. For a time, some teachers regarded the "basic mode" simply as a walking stick for learning characters, one-sidedly went after the number of characters learned, and neglected ideological education. We organized in time the method of "stepping out and inviting in" in the Shihch'eng Primary School to strengthen the content of ideological education in the lessons taught, and guided the teachers to study once again the expositions of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Chairman Mao on the revolution in education. This enables everyone to realize that while helping the children to learn more characters is correct as well as necessary, it is also necessary to place changing the thinking of the students above all else, and this matter of prime importance can never be overlooked.

Grasp Training and Solve the Question of Teaching Staff

"The question of teaching reform is mainly a question of teaching staff." In the practice of the "basic mode," apart from the fact that some teachers have a discrepancy in world outlook and are ideologically unadaptable to the demand for the development of the revolution in education, some teachers are unfamiliar with the Chinese Language Phoneticization Plan and are also unadaptable to their vocation. For the sake of solving this problem, we held two terms of study classes before school started. On the one hand, we raised the understanding of everyone toward the "basic mode" by means of study and discussion. On the other hand, we carefully studied and guided the articulation of the vowels and consonants in Chinese phoneticization and the main points of "basic mode" teaching. Soon after school started and in the middle part of the school term, we also held experience exchange meetings and teaching seminars, and at the end of the term, we comprehensively summed up things. Because of the adoption of such measures, the teachers are able to have an orientation to adhere to their work, and examples to learn from. As their line is correct and their methods are proper, they have basically met the teaching requirements. Many new teachers have also mastered the complete content of the "basic mode" and properly fulfilled their teaching tasks.

Lay Hold of Typical Examples To Give Impetus to All Kinds of Work

Chairman Mao teaches us that we must be good at using "the method of combining the general call with particular and specific guidance" to guide work. In the course of conducting the experiment in "basic mode" teaching, apart from issuing a general call for grasping things in general, we also discriminately went deep into three schools. We affirmed a first-year class in the Shihch'eng Primary School as a key class, and called on the leading members of other schools to also set up their own key classes. When problems were discovered in the area, we opportunely went to the spot to study and solve them. The experience obtained from a spot was opportunely popularized in the whole commune, thus linking the spot with the area and obtaining good results.

We have already obtained a certain amount of success in our "basic mode" teaching. In the past, the teaching of Chinese language phoneticization usually took about eight weeks with the majority of classes merely glossing over it, and the ability of the children to grasp and apply phoneticization was rather poor. At present, of the 41 classes that have tried out "basic mode" teaching, 29 classes took four weeks, 10 took five weeks, and even slowest two took only six weeks to complete the phoneticization course. Apart from studying the teaching materials prepared by the province, the various experimental classes have also studied in addition quotations from Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao as well as other supplementary materials in accordance with the need for political study in various periods. The number of characters learned generally falls within the range from 310 to 360, and the highest is 375, thus far exceeding the number of 283 characters laid down in teaching materials provided by the province. What is more cheering is that after mastering this tool of Chinese language phoneticization, the children of the first-year class who have just attended school are not only able to solve the problem of learning characters by themselves and to study quotations from Chairman Mao with phonetic signs on their own, but also could use the method of spelling plus Chinese characters to overcome the difficulty caused by their knowing few Chinese characters, and they can pick up the pen to write sentences, critical articles and revolutionary songs at an earlier date. The teachers of the experimental classes are deeply aware that the "basic mode" is a reform for carrying out the teaching of Chinese language phoneticization with greater, faster, better and more economical results and a new gain in the revolution in education. In the course of summing up things, they unanimously report that the "basic mode" is consistent with the law of cognition applicable to children, is easy to teach, easy to learn and convenient to use, and has created favorable conditions for better implementing the Party's educational policy.

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LEARNING FROM TACHAI

Deep-Going Mass Movement to Learn from Tachai in Tibet

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Oct. 12, 1975)

a momentous mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, is developing in depth throughout the tibetan plateau where millions of emancipated serfs are going all out for socialism. apart from improving animal husbandry production for years running, they have reaped good harvests, and recently achieved self-sufficiency in grain.

moreover, the movement spurred the people's revolutionary spirit, expanded the socialist collective economy and helped consolidate the people's commune and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

the heroic efforts of the people in tibet have set a good example and provided much experience for other areas in china with unfavourable natural conditions.

the all-round growth in farm production was brought about by the tibetan people of various nationalities through self-reliance and unremitting hard struggle. tibet, which is over 4,000 metres above sea level, has the most hostile natural conditions for agriculture in the whole of china. seventy percent of the farmland is located in river valleys 3,000 to 4,100 metres above sea level. with a short frost-free period and irregular rainfall, it is subject to flood, waterlogging, drought, frost, wind and hailstorms, pests and almost every other known sort of natural adversities. in the face of these unfavourable conditions, millions of emancipated serfs embarked on the broad socialist road have proved their determination to remake nature with their own hands.

the story of how emancipated serfs cut irrigation canals through the mountains is popular in pomi county situated south of the foot of the nyenchintangla range. the commune members in hsita commune which had a labour force of 160, drove a 530-metre-long tunnel through the mountains in three years and eight months. working in the rarefied air, they laboured hard and long by pine torch and flash light to bring water from the other side of a mountain to the commune's fields. "this is no ordinary tunnel, but one that demonstrates the great creativity we emancipated serfs are capable of."

following the revolutionary spirit of tachai, tibet's indomitable poor and lower-middle peasants, armed with hammers and chisels, picks and other simple tools, succeeded in building reservoirs in the high mountains, cutting canals that snake up precipices and opening terraced fields on grassland wastes at the foot of the snow-covered

mountains. in the whole region over the past three years, 5,000 reservoirs and ponds added or improved and 5,000 kilometres of irrigation canals and ditches dug. the tibetan people's long drawn battle against natural elements shows that by persevering in the party's basic line and conscientiously studying the tachai experience people can rapidly change the backward conditions in agriculture even in high cold areas like tibet.

the development of the "learn from tachai" movement in tibet is an important hallmark of the deep-going socialist revolution. before liberation, the development of the productive forces in tibet were seriously hampered by reactionary serfdom. under the guidance of the great leader chairman mao and the communist party of china, the people of tibet carried out democratic reform in 1959, ushering in a new epoch in their history. the serfs and slaves who had been denied their freedom and all rights, even of personal possessions for generations shook off the yoke, and for the first time got land to till. the million emancipated serfs organized their first batch of mutual-aid teams and began to develop farming and animal husbandry. the great call in agriculture, learn from tachai which chairman mao issued in 1964, charted the direction of advance for the emancipated serfs. in 1965, the tibet autonomous region was founded and the first group of people's communes were established. this was followed by the proletarian cultural revolution which promoted socialist transformation in farming and animal husbandry to a new level. with the spread of the people's communes throughout the farming and animal husbandry areas, the movement to learn from tachai took a vigorous forward. a number of counties, communes, production brigades and teams emerged as outstanding models in the movement, and farming and animal husbandry made notable progress. in 1974, grain yields in eight counties topped three tons per hectare and in two counties exceeded 3.7 tons. the region scored another good grain harvest despite serious drought this year.

profound changes have also been brought about in production methods and farming systems on the tibetan plateau by the deep-going "learn from tachai" movement. mechanized threshing has now replaced the old method of using stone rollers drawn by yak or mule, new hand ploughs have replaced the old wood ploughs, and in some areas tractors have been introduced. the emancipated serfs now do scientifical farming. taking advantage of favourable natural conditions such as the longer days on the plateau, they grew large tracts of winter wheat, and reaped 10.5 tons per hectare in a few plots. now, maize, spring wheat, tobacco, tea, grain and industrial crops and various kinds of vegetables have been introduced in many areas regarded in old tibet unalterable barren. for example, winter wheat yielding more than six tons per

hectare have been grown at 4,100 metres above sea level. maize, broad beans, millet and sunflowers have been acclimatized on areas 3,800 metres above sea level, rice crop gives high yields at 2,000 metres above sea level. some communes have planted spring barley at 4,700 metres above sea level and reaped over 3.75 tons per hectare.

having taken their lead from the learn-from-tachai movement to go all out for agriculture, the tibetan autonomous regional party committee and party organizations give guidance on carrying out the general principle of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" for developing the national economy. in their work they lay stress on the farming and animal husbandry areas, organizing forces in all fields to support and promote them.

since 1972 special meetings have been held in the region every year to sum up and exchange the experience in learning from tachai, leading members of party committees at the region, prefecture and county levels go regularly to the grassroots, and every year some ten thousand of the region's cadres go to look into and popularize practices adopted by outstanding units to spread the mass movement to learn from tachai.

not content with their achievements, the people of the various nationalities in tibet do not rest on their laurels but are striving to build a new prosperous, socialist tibet.

MOBILE SCHOOLS

Mobile Schools for Children of Northwest China's Herdsmen

(NCNA-English Sining, Oct. 12, 1975)

in northwest china's mato county, where the herdsmen of tibetan nationality live in scattered groups on the chinghai-tibet plateau 4,200 metres above sea level, nine out every ten school-age children are enrolled.

the county now has 38 primary schools with over 800 pupils. each of the 34 production teams under the county's five rural people's communes has its own primary school.

in 1949 when china was liberated not a single school existed in the county. feudal herdowners kept the tibetan herdsmen illiterate for generations. to keep accounts, the working people tied knots in a length of cord.

after liberation, the communist party and the people government helped the tibetan herdsmen to create a new life and change educational situation. the feudal system was overthrown and people's communes were established. in 1959 the county government set up eight primary schools. for the first time in history, the children of the tibetan herdsmen had the right to education.

mato county is located at the northern foot of the bayan kara mountains near the source of the yellow river, one of china's largest. the weather there is bitterly cold. with a population of 4,800 tibetan herdsmen, the county is one of china's most sparsely populated counties, having an average of two people to every ten square kilometres.

every production team averages more 30 households, all spaced far apart. in setting up the schools a variety of forms was instituted to suit the local needs and ensure that the herdsmen's children had access to schools nearby. all production teams have their own mobile primary schools that move with the herds. when the herdsmen pitch their tents in a group to graze the livestock the teachers gather their pupils together there. when herdsmen move separately with their animals, teachers travel on horseback from tent to tent. the herdsmen welcome these flexible forms of teaching and call them "door-step schools".

in addition, the local government runs four fixed primary schools in the countyseat and in places where the commune revolutionary committees are located. older children able to look after themselves board and lodge there free of charge. tuition is free too. besides giving lessons, the teacher take good care of these boarders.

at the very beginning, the people's government sent in teachers of han nationality, the majority nationality in the country, to help establish the first schools. now the county has 58 teachers, 34 of whom are of tibetan nationality. they are the first generation of local teachers trained from among the herdsmen's children.

following chairman mao's instruction "be faithful to the party's educational task", these newly-trained minority teachers trek over the plains and mountains in bitter cold days to teach children in their settlements.

the "tent school" of the heiho commune's fifth production team was pioneered in 1971 by chiumei, a young tibetan. every day for five years he carried his blackboard and textbooks as he tramped the valleys between the high mountains to give lessons. all the 26 school-age children in the team are now at school. once, in march 1974, when a snowstorm swept the area and the temperature dropped to 30 degrees below zero centigrade chiumei, knowing it would be difficult for the children to get to school, rode from tent

to tent to give the children their lessons at home. in his spare time, the young man also taught 50 young herdsmen and adults how to read and write.

with the rapid expansion in education, 43 tibetan herdsmen who have been educated and have socialist consciousness have become functionaries at various county government levels. a great number of herdsmen have been promoted to leading posts in their own production teams. among the other graduates are barefoot doctors, film projectionists, instructors in the study of marxism-leninism, tractor drivers and technicians.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Rapid Development of Power Industry in Ningsia

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, Oct. 11, 1975)

the ningsia hui autonomous region, one of the most backward areas in northwest china before liberation, is now modernizing farming and rural industry thanks to the rapid expansion of power supply.

a power grid with 3,000 kilometres of high tension transmission lines now supplies electricity to 96 percent of the production teams in 11 cities and counties in the yellow river valley running northeast-southwest across the region.

some 400 kilometres of new transmission lines have been put up in the past few years to link with the chingtung gorge power station in central ningsia and the liuchia gorge power station in neighbouring kansu province. they carry power to the grasslands of northern ningsia that are inhabited by people of mongolian nationality and the mountain areas in the south where people of hui nationality live in communities.

ningsia's abundant resources of coal and water provide favourable conditions for developing the power industry. but these were scarcely used in pre-liberation days and the only power generating unit in the region was a small 90-kilowatt station. two thermal power plants were built in yinchuan, capital of the region, and shihtsuishan, a new industrial city, shortly after liberation. the chingtung gorge power station, one of china's large hydro-electric power projects, was completed during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the region encourages and helps the people use locally available water resources to build small power houses. in chingyuan county on the south slopes of the liupan mountains, the hui people built their first three small hydro-electric power stations in the leap forward year of 1958. during the cultural revolution, the county authorities organized a three-in-one surveying group consisting of cadres, technicians and commune members to find this site for a projected power station in the upper reaches of the ching river. completed in three years, the power station also serves as a water control project for irrigation and flood prevention. work is now under way to put up transmission lines to bring electric power to all the communes and brigades in the county by the end of this year.

the increased supply of electricity has made it possible to mechanize threshing, rice husking, flour milling and fodder crushing. the labour power released will be diverted to more intensive farming. the use of electric pumps for irrigation and drainage has extended the area protected against drought and waterlogging and contributed to the growth of food production.

small industrial enterprises run at county, commune and brigade levels are growing as a result of the greater power supply. now the two cities, 16 counties and one banner in the region have set up farm machinery and repair plants. many counties have small cement and chemical fertilizer works, and 40 percent of the communes and a number of brigades have their own farm tool repair workshops or groups. this means greater income for the counties, communes and brigades.

still another benefit is the establishment of radio rediffusion networks in all the counties. this enlivens the political and cultural life of the people. electric lights have been installed in many evening political schools, cultural rooms and libraries run by communes or brigades.

PETRO-CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Peking Petro-Chemical Center Forging Rapidly Ahead

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1975)

the peking general petro-chemical works, which was completed and put into operation in 1970, is now one of the major petro-chemical centres in china. it is turning out large quantities of industrial chemicals. its output value last year was double that of 1970, or nine times the total of the whole city in 1949, the year of liberation. in the first eight months this year, it increased 11 percent over the corresponding period of last year.

built during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the petro-chemical complex, which covers an area of more than 30 square kilometres, is the biggest project undertaken in peking since liberation. so far completed are eight plants and 18 sets of installations, auxiliary projects such as railway sub-lines, polluted water treatment devices and long-distance oil and water pipelines, plus welfare facilities with a total floor space of 300,000 square metres.

the petro-chemical industry is a new one in china. before liberation, almost all chemicals were imported. the industry has grown rapidly since liberation. the peking general petro-chemical works alone now turns out well over 50 different products, including gasoline, kerosene, lubricating oil and paraffin. it supplies them to more than 20 provinces and municipalities and exports some to other countries.

the works produces more than 20 important chemicals needed for industry and national defence, such as phenol, acetone and polystyrene. synthetic rubber, the supply of which to china had been cut off by the social-imperialists, is produced in large quantities. plastics, chemical fertilizers, ammonia for farm use and other chemicals produced here help agriculture and enrich market supplies.

heavy oil and liquid petroleum gas, two by-products of oil-refining, are being used more and more as fuel for factories and civilian purposes in peking and other places. in this way, several million tons of coal are saved annually, and air pollution is reduced.

previously, many of the chemicals were extracted from food grains. now the peking general petro-chemical works extracts these chemicals from waste gases. in terms of output, this amounts to a saving of a year's grain for half a million people.

the funds accumulated by the peking general petro-chemical works over the past five years is enough to build another two petro-chemical complexes of the same size.

the installations and equipment used in the works were entirely designed, made and installed by china. to tap production potential and suit the needs of technical development, the workers have in the past few years made well over 2,000 technical innovations. in the tungfanghung oil refinery belonging to the works, the workers have transformed the refining installations to such an extent that the crude oil processing capacity is now 80 percent more than the designed capacity, the variety of products has increased from six to 52 and labour productivity has nearly doubled.

many of the new techniques created by the workers at the peking complex have been popularized in other petro-chemical centres. their achievements in making use of the "three wastes' (waste gases, waste liquids and waste residue) and in reducing pollution have provided valuable experience for industrial undertakings all over the country.

SHAPED STEEL

Shanghai Produces More Shaped Steel

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 12, 1975)

shanghai's metallurgical industry has produced more special shaped steel to help machine-building units eliminate some cutting processes.

more than 8,000 varieties have been produced since 1965, the year preceding the great proletarian cultural revolution. the varieties -- nearly four times the number in that year -- include hot-and cold-rolled shaped steel, cold-drawn steel, shaped steel tubes and periodic sections of clad structure steel.

shaped steel is widely used in national defence, aviation, tele-communications, ship building, mechanical power equipment, mining, science and technology.

through conscientious study of marxist-leninist works and chairman mao's writings, the metallurgical workers overcame many difficulties to make the special equipment to trial-produce and turn out high-grade shaped steel products needed in small amounts by various departments.

the paoshan county farm tool plant used cutting, forging and pressing to turn out plough shares for tractors, a lengthy and costly process. one steel mill in shanghai later succeeded through repeated experiments in trial-producing a periodic section of the plough share billet, which another factory in paoshan turned into a plough share after slight processing. the farm tool factory has increased its annual output by eight fold and lowered production costs by two-thirds. quality is good.

the shanghai metallurgical industry relies on the masses to tap production potential and make technical improvements, using available material and indigenous methods so that equipment of the 1920's and 1930's can be used to turn out new high-grade products and use small machine tools to make big ones. trial-production of corrugated tubing three to four metres in diametre resulted from a dozen designing plans worked out by nearly one-third of the staff who were able to get the "colossus" manufactured in ten months. big, medium-sized and small enterprises cooperate to produce more, better, faster and more economically. a number of factories have specialized in making shaped steel products, both in small, special quantities and in large dimensions.

ELECTRONICS

China Successfully Trial Manufactures Electronic Scanner Microscope

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1975)

workers and scientific personnel at the peking scientific instruments factory under the chinese academy of sciences have successfully trial manufactured an electronic scanner microscope with high resolving power, thus filling another gap in china's production of big precision scientific instruments and marking a new level of attainment in this field of work. this was accomplished in the spirit of independence and self-reliance and by using domestically-manufactured equipment.

this kind of microscope has a resolving power of 100 angstrom units and a magnification from 20 up to 100,000 times. it can produce a three-dimensional image, directly examine a metal in uneven cross section, the surface of a catalyst and a whole spore, something other microscopes cannot do. moreover, unlike the transmission electronic microscope used to examine ultra-thin specimens, film or duplicate of an object, the electronic scanner

microscope can observe the object in its natural form directly. it can also be equipped with auxiliary devices such as x-ray microscopic spot analysis and electronic diffraction for analyzing chemical compositions and crystal structures of the object, workings of the semi-conductor elements and integrated circuits, and discovering any faults. this makes it possible to raise the production rate of standardized products, and is therefore, a very useful instrument in the modern scientific and technical spheres of metallurgy, mining industry, semi-conductor, physics, chemistry, electronics, medicine, biology and light industry.

the electronic scanner microscope was successfully trial manufactured through over two years' joint efforts and collective wisdom of workers, cadres, and technical personnel and by integrating scientific research, production and practice. more than 20 of the country's industrial and scientific units gave the project vigorous support and assistance.

1975 AUTUMN EXPORT COMMODITIES FAIR

Preparations for China's 1975 Autumn Export Commodities Fair Completed

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 12, 1975)

preparations for china's 1975 autumn export commodities fair have been completed. the projected month-long fair, the 38th since 1957, will open in kwangchow on october 15. it will be held at a time when the situation is excellent, that is, when the chinese people are deepening the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, criticizing revisionism, further promoting stability and unity, and working to fulfil the fourth five-year plan with full confidence.

more than 60,000 items of export commodities will be put on display. in addition, there will be exhibits reflecting china's latest achievements in industry, agriculture, and science and technology.

the fair is ready to receive guests from more than one hundred countries and regions.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ARGENTINA

President of Argentine Chamber of Deputies Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1975)

nicasio sanchez toranzo, president of the argentine chamber of deputies, has sent a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the chinese national people's congress, congratulating him on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message, dated october 7, reads:

the president of the honourable chamber of deputies of argentina greets with consideration the chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, and congratulates him on the chinese national day. wish the friendly nation peace and prosperity.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Guests Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1975)

hsieh li, leading member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, met here this morning with lord chalfont, member of the house of lords of britain, and his wife.

after the meeting, the guests were honoured at a luncheon. liang shang-yuan, deputy director of the west european affairs department of the foreign ministry, was present.

the british guests arrived here yesterday for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Chinese Ambassador in Paris Fetes Samdech Sihanouk

(NCNA-English Paris, Oct. 10, 1975)

tseng tao, chinese ambassador to france, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and his wife princess monique sihanouk.

the cambodian head of state is on his way back from the united nations after attending the 30th general assembly session.

among the cambodian guests were also sarin chhak, foreign minister; chau seng, member, and keat chhon, alternate member, of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee; ok sakun, head of the mission of the royal government of national union to france, and his wife; and methavi sisowath, cambodian ambassador to the german democratic republic, and his wife.

present also was chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, who is on his way home after attending the 30th u.n. general assembly session as chairman of the chinese delegation.

the guests and hosts repeatedly toasted to the steady growth of the friendship and militant unity between the chinese and cambodian peoples. a cordial and friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout the banquet.

earlier at noon, samdech sihanouk gave a luncheon in honour of foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and ambassador tseng tao. princess monique was present.

the chinese ambassador called on the cambodian head of state yesterday afternoon.

Samdech Sihanouk Arrives in Peking, Chinese Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Returns to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1975)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, arrived here by special plane this morning after attending the 30th session of the general assembly of the united nations.

arriving by the same plane were madame sihanouk, sarin chhak, chairman of the cambodian

delegation to the 30th session of the u.n. general assembly and minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and keat chhon, alternate member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee.

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 30th session of the u.n. general assembly and minister of foreign affairs, returned here by the same plane.

present at the airport to welcome them were vice-premiers of the state council teng hsiao-ping and li hsien-nien, vice-chairmen of the standing committee of the national people's congress wu teh and hsu hsiang-chien, vice-foreign ministers han nien-lung, wang hai-jung, ma wen-po and ho ying, and leading members of departments concerned tang wen-sheng, yang chi-liang, wang ming-hsiu, lin ping, shen ping, ho kung-kai, chin chia-lin, chang chan-wu, liang feng, kao chien-chung, chi chao-chu, chi tsung-hua, liu teh-pei, cheng yuan-hsing and sui chin.

also present were cambodian ambassador to china toch kham doeun and his wife, as well as other cambodian friends in peking. french ambassador to china claude arnaud and his wife were also present.

returning today by the same plane were alternate representatives of the chinese delegation to the 30th session of the u.n. general assembly chang han-chih and lo hsu, and advisers tang lung-pin, wang hsiao-hsien, shih yen-hua and wang shou-yuan.

Cambodian Journalists Delegation Tours Hunan

(NCNA-English Changsha, Oct. 12, 1975)

the cambodian journalists delegation with sok chhorn as leader and neou keng as deputy leader left here for peking by air this afternoon at the end of their friendly visit to hunan province.

the cambodian journalists arrived here by plane from shanghai the day before yesterday and were warmly welcomed at a banquet given by the hunan provincial revolutionary committee that evening.

yesterday they made a special trip to shaoshan, home village of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao, where they received a cordial reception from ma min-hsi, vice-chairman of the shaoshan district revolutionary committee. the guests called at chairman mao's birthplace and the exhibition hall attached to it and had a souvenir picture taken in front of chairman mao's birthplace.

during their stay in changsha, the cambodian journalists visited the hunan provincial no. 1 teachers institute, chingshuitang -- site of the former hunan regional committee of the chinese communist party, and the ai wan pavilion, where chairman mao carried out revolutionary activities in his early years.

upon their arrival in and departure from changsha, the cambodian journalists delegation was warmly greeted at the airport by sun yun-ying, standing committee member of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee, yang jupeng, head of the provincial foreign affairs office, and local journalists.

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Czechoslovak Scientific and Technical Cooperation Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, oct. 12, 1975)

sun yu-yu, chinese acting chairman of the sino-czechoslovak joint commission for scientific and technical cooperation and vice-minister of the first ministry of machine-building, gave a banquet here this evening to welcome the czechoslovak scientific and technical cooperation delegation led by antonin mrazek, czechoslovak acting chairman of the joint commission and vice-minister of technological and investment development.

czechoslovak ambassador to china karel kurka attended the banquet.

present were han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and others.

the delegation arrived here by air this morning to attend the 17th session of the sino-czechoslovak joint commission for scientific and technical cooperation.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Tientsin Acrobatic Troupe of China Gives Performance in Denmark

(NCNA-English Copenhagen, Oct. 10, 1975)

her majesty queen margrethe ii of denmark tonight saw a performance given by the tientsin acrobatic troupe of china here.

the troupe presented a programme of 14 numbers full of national characteristics in brondby hall near copenhagen to 5,500 spectators and every number won warm applause.

during the interval, her majesty queen margrethe ii received the leader of the acrobatic troupe chang chi-yao and some of the acrobats. on behalf of the troupe, chang chi-yao presented souvenirs to her majesty. danish foreign minister k.b. andersen and chinese ambassador yueh liang were present at the reception.

foreign minister andersen made a warm and friendly speech at the end of the performance thanking the chinese acrobats for their marvellous performance.

last night's performance of the troupe in brondby hall was warmly received by more than 4,000 spectators including danish minister for public works and cultural affairs niels matiasen, chief of the parliamentary bureau helge hjortdal and chief for east land command j. andreassen.

present also at the performance were former prime minister poul hartling and former chief of defense command k.r. ramberg.

vice-president of the denmark-china friendship association philip arctander and minister matiasen spoke before the performance.

during the interval, an actor from the royal theatre of copenhagen read a poem by chairman mao tsetung "snow -- to the melody shen yuan chun".

the troupe came from norway to denmark on september 27. before arriving in copenhagen, it gave performances in and toured the cities of aalborg and arhus.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Friendship Day in Paris Marks Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Paris, Oct. 11, 1975)

the france-china friendship society today organised a day of friendship at the hall of "mutualite" here on the theme of "understanding china". this activity was intended to mark the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

there were forums on different subjects on china, shows of chinese films "chengtu-kunming railway", and "from victory to victory" and exhibitions on china.

some 2,000 people took part in a meeting on china's present movement for deepening the socialist revolution and her foreign policy. charles bettelheim, executive chairman of the society, spoke at the meeting in praise of the great success the chinese people have won under the leadership of the communist party of china headed by chairman mao.

chinese charge d'affaires ad interim in france yu meng-hsin was present at the meeting.

CHINA AND GAMBIA

Chinese Ambassador to Gambia Gives Film Reception

(NCNA-English Banjul, Oct. 10, 1975)

lei yang, chinese ambassador to gambia, gave a film reception here yesterday to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the documentary film "chairman mao tsetung meets with president jawara and other distinguished gambian guests" and a feature film were shown at the reception.

among 300 people present were i.m. garba-jahumpa, gambian acting minister of external affairs and minister of finance and trade; k. singhateh, minister of labour, health and social welfare; m.c. cham, minister of education, youth and sports; l.k. sanyang, minister of information and tourism; h.r. monday, chairman of the management committee of the banjul city council; other government officials, foreign diplomatic envoys and gambian friends from various circles.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1975)

ahmed sekou toure, president of the republic of guinea has sent a message to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, warmly congratulating them on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, we are happy to extend, on behalf of all the guinean people, the party and the state and in our own name, to you and the friendly chinese people, our very cordial and warm congratulations. we are closely following the great achievements the friendly chinese people have made in the economic, social, cultural and scientific fields by faithfully applying the principles of building a prosperous socialist society under the wise leadership of the communist party of china which you have the high honour to guide. we reassure you our full determination to work for strengthening the sincere traditional friendship, militant solidarity and fruitful cooperation between our two friendly peoples and countries in their common struggle against colonialism, imperialism, apartheid and exploitation of man by man in all forms. dear comrades, please accept our good wishes for your health and long life and for the happiness and prosperity of the valiant friendly chinese people.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Leading Member of Chinese Academy of Sciences
Meets and Fetes Iraqi Archaeology Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1975)

wu heng, leading member of the chinese academy of sciences, this evening met and feted the iraqi archaeology delegation led by atalla mahammed s. ali hadithi, deputy director of the general administration of archaeology of the information ministry.

present were leading members of chinese departments and scientific workers hsia nai, wu tsao-wen and kuo lao-wei.

salih a. salih, first secretary of the iraqi embassy here, was also present on the occasion.

the delegation arrived in peking on october 9 for a visit to china according to the 1975 china-iraq cultural exchange programme. it will visit sian, shanghai, changsha and kwangchow.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Prime Minister Receives Chinese Track and Field Delegation

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 11, 1975)

japanese prime minister takeo miki received today at his official residence all members of the chinese track and field delegation and had a friendly talk with them.

the delegation is led by ni chih-chin, leader, and shih pao-chen and hsiao chieh-ping, deputy leaders.

present on the occasion were kenzo kono, president of house of councillors and president of japan amateur athletic federation, hanji aoki, vice-president of japan amateur athletic federation and others.

li lian-ching, counsellor of the chinese embassy in japan also present.

the chinese track and field delegation arrived in japan yesterday for a friendly visit at the invitation of japan amateur athletic federation.

Nara Municipal Friendship Delegation of Japan Visits Sian to Warm Welcome

(NCNA-English Sian, Oct. 12, 1975)

the nara municipal friendship delegation of japan visited northwest china's sian city between october 7 and 12 at the invitation of the sian city revolutionary committee and was accorded a warm welcome. leader of the delegation is hiromu kiyama, vice-mayor of nara, and deputy leaders are seizaburo okada and shoichiro yoshimura.

on october 9, 1,200 people in sian held a rally in the auditorium of the sian city revolutionary committee to welcome the visiting japanese delegation. sian and nara established official bonds of friendship on february 1, 1974. the rally enhanced the friendly sentiments between the people of the two cities.

attending the rally were chairman sun chang-hsing and vice-chairmen yen hsiang-pi, chang hsueh-tao and hsieh pang-ting of the sian city revolutionary committee and leading members of departments concerned.

vice-chairman yen hsiang-pi and vice-mayor hiromu kiyama spoke at the rally. they expressed their determination to make common efforts to enhance the friendship between the people of china and japan and the friendship between sian and nara so that the chinese and japanese people will live in friendship from generation to generation.

while in sian, the japanese delegation visited industrial, agricultural and educational units, a nursery, a museum and places of historical interest. the japanese friends were given a warm welcome wherever they went.

with great interest, the japanese friends visited workshops and a products' exhibition of the sian people's enamel factory. they were given an account of how the factory developed from a small to a big one by self-reliance. the visitors praised the workers for their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. at the end of the visit, the workers presented enemal cups made by themselves to the japanese delegation as souvenirs. the cups were inscribed with "gift to the nara municipal friendship delegation of japan".

braving rain, the japanese friends visited the hsiaohsintsun brigade in changan county where they saw water conservancy works and new blocks of housing for the commune members. the hosts treated them to locally grown chestnuts, walnuts and persimmons.

at the shensi provincial museum the japanese friends saw ancient japanese coins and many other historical relics unearthed in sian which marked friendly contacts between the people of china and japan. the visitors said with joy that these precious relics bore witness to the long history of the friendly exchange and cultural interflow between the people of japan and china.

on a visit to the shangteh road primary school, the japanese friends received a letter from a group of fourth grade children who asked them to forward it to japanese children in nara. delegation leader hiromu kiyama promised to bring it back to children in his city and expressed the hope that japanese and chinese children would remain friends in deed beginning from their early years and contribute their share to the friendship between the people of the two countries.

the delegation attended a banquet hosted by the sian city revolutionary committee, a soiree and a sports show. they gave a reciprocal banquet yesterday evening to express their gratitude to the people of sian for their hospitality.

on their arrival and departure from sian, the nara municipal friendship delegation were warmly greeted by more than 100 people including vice-chairmen of the sian city revolutionary committee yen hsiang-pi, chang hsueh-tao and hsieh pang-ting, and leading members of various departments concerned.

Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1975)

the delegation of the japan-china cultural exchange association led by torao miyagawa, deputy director-general of the association, wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air today.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of organizations concerned, including yen wen-ching and yuan shih-hai.

during their stay in china, the japanese friends toured peking, sian and tatung.

CHINA AND LAOS

Chairman Chu Teh Greets Laos' Independence Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1975)

chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to prince souphanouvong, chairman of the central committee of the lao patriotic front, warmly greeting the 30th anniversary of the independence day of laos. the message reads:

prince souphanouvong,
chairman of the central committee of the lao patriotic front,

dear sir,

on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the independence day of laos, i wish to extend, on behalf of the chinese people, warm congratulations to you and, through you, to the fraternal lao people.

under the leadership of the lao people's revolutionary party, the heroic lao people waged a protracted, unyielding and courageous struggle against imperialism and colonialism for the independence of their motherland and the liberation of their nation and won one victory after another. in the last decade and more in particular, the lao people, defying brute force and fearing no sacrifice, carried on an arduous and tortuous struggle and finally won the great victory of the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, drove out the u.s. imperialist forces of aggression and the ultra-rightist reactionaries and established the people's political power throughout the country, thus advancing the lao revolution to a new historical stage. your victory is not only a positive contribution to the revolutionary struggle of the indochinese peoples, but also a powerful inspiration to all oppressed nations and oppressed peoples in their fight for independence and liberation. the chinese people heartily rejoice at this and extend their warm congratulations.

china and laos are close neighbours linked by common mountains and rivers. our two peoples are comrades-in-arms and brothers sharing weal and woe. in the protracted anti-imperialist struggle, we have always supported and encouraged each other and forged a profound revolutionary friendship. we are confident that the lao people with their glorious tradition of revolutionary struggle, by persisting in the principles of independence and self-reliance, will surely overcome all difficulties on their road of advance and continuously win still greater new victories in their struggle to defend and build a peaceful, independent, neutral, democratic, unified and prosperous new laos.

chu teh,
chairman of the standing committee
of the national people's congress
of the people's republic of china

october 11, 1975

Peking Reception Marks Lao Independence Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1975)

the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china-laos friendship association gave a reception here this evening to mark the 30th anniversary of the independence day of laos.

yong saysana, charge d'affaires ad interim of the lao embassy, his wife, embassy officials and lao friends in peking were among the guests at the reception.

present were wang chen, vice-premier of the state council, han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, yao yi-lin, vice-minister of foreign trade, han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of other departments.

the banquet proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere. yang chi and yong saysana proposed toasts to the daily consolidation and development of the great friendship and militant unity of the people of china and laos.

Jen-min Jih-pao Warmly Greets Lao Independence Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1975)

the "people's daily" carries an editorial today warmly greeting the independence day of laos. the editorial reads:

the lao people are ushering their glorious festival -- the 30th anniversary of the independence day of laos, in an excellent situation in which songs of victory about the revolution in indochina are heard all round. filled with joy, the chinese people extend warm congratulations and deep respect to the fraternal lao people.

the lao people with a glorious tradition of combating imperialism and colonialism, have carried out a protracted and arduous struggle for state independence and national liberation. the country proclaimed independence on october 12, 1945 at the height of its people's armed uprising against the japanese fascist aggressors. this was followed by nine years of armed resistance which ended with the defeat of the french colonialists. but, the road of revolution is tortuous. after the signing of the geneva agreement in 1954, u.s. imperialism committed aggression and intervention

against the country. for years afterwards, under the leadership of the lao people's revolutionary party, the lao people, uniting closely and bringing into play their indomitable revolutionary spirit, persevered in a protracted people's war. they smashed various attempts of the enemy for strangling the revolution in laos, constantly strengthened the people's armed forces, built and expanded the liberated areas, and developed the revolutionary situation in laos victoriously. after a protracted, arduous and complicated struggle, they succeeded this year in driving out the u.s. imperialist aggressive forces and the ultra-rightist reactionaries and established the people's power throughout the country. this is a victory of great historic significance.

the lao people's struggle is a just struggle of an oppressed nation for liberation. their victory is a splendid victory for the persistent people's war and a victory for the united struggle of the three indochinese peoples. with their heroic struggle and great victory the lao people have not only added a brilliant page to the annals of their national liberation, but also made a valuable contribution to the anti-imperialist revolutionary cause of all oppressed nations and peoples. it proves once again that the people of a weak and small country subjected to imperialist aggression can grow in strength, become increasingly strong, defeat the aggressors and win final victory so long as they get united, take up arms, dare to wage struggle and persist in it.

the people are tempered in struggle and advance in it. the lao revolution has now entered a new historical period. with full confidence and fighting spirit, the lao people are continuing to clean up the mire left by the imperialists and the ultra-rightist reactionaries, consolidate and develop revolutionary gains. a blooming prosperity has appeared in all liberated areas, with continuous new achievements in production and a rapid growth in culture, education and health work.

the people's revolutionary administration has been set up quickly in the areas where the people have overthrown reactionary regimes and seized power. the lao people's liberation army, which has made a tremendous contribution to the national liberation, is now a strong force in defending the fatherland and the people's power. all this has opened a wide prospect for the lao people to continue their advance to new victories in revolution and construction.

at present, the revolutionary tide of the world people's struggle against imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism is surging forward. the third world, further strengthening unity and growing ever stronger in struggle, has become the main force of the world people's revolutionary struggle today. the situation both in southeast asia and the whole world is very favourable to the lao people's revolutionary cause. we are convinced that the heroic lao people, carrying forward the war-time revolutionary

spirit, adhering to the principle of independence and self-reliance, will certainly overcome all difficulties on their road of advance and build a peaceful, independent, neutral, democratic, unified and prosperous laos.

china and laos are joined by the same mountains and rivers. in protracted revolutionary struggles against imperialism, the people of china and laos have always sympathized with, supported and encouraged each other and forged profound and militant friendship. today in celebration of the independence day of laos, the chinese people sincerely wish the lao people bigger victories in the struggle to defend national independence and build their country. may the militant friendship between the chinese and lao peoples consolidate and develop continuously excl.

CHINA AND LEBANON

Lebanese President Greets China's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1975)

suleiman franjia, president of the republic of lebanon, sent a message greeting the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the president says that on the occasion of china's national day, he has the special pleasure to send this message on behalf of the lebanese people and in his own name, wishing the friendly chinese people prosperity.

CHINA AND LIBYA

Libyan Leader Greets China's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1975)

muammer gaddafi, head of the revolutionary command council of the libyan arab republic, sent a message, greeting the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

gaddafi says in his message that on the occasion of china's national day, it gives him pleasure to convey in the name of the libyan arab republic his best wishes of progress and prosperity for the friendly chinese people.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Peking Reception in Honor of Malaysian Basketball Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1975)

the chinese basketball association hosted a reception here this evening for the visiting malaysian basketball delegation led by en. ahmad sabki bin jahidin.

present on the occasion were chao cheng-hung, president of the all-china sports federation, mou tso-yun, leading member of the chinese basketball association, and chinese basketball players and coaches.

malaysian ambassador to china hashim bin sultan and his wife were also present.

mou tso-yun and en. ahmad sabki bin jahidin proposed toasts at the reception to the constant growth of the friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and malaysia. a warm, friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout the reception.

the delegation arrived here by air yesterday.

China-Malaysia Basketball Matches in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1975)

the malaysian women's and men's basketball teams had friendly matches with the chinese people's liberation army women's team and the chinese men's team before 18,000 cheering spectators at the capital indoor stadium here this evening.

chinese and malaysian basketball players became friends last year when the chinese men's and women's teams paid a visit to malaysia. the matches this evening proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship. the women's match, which started first, was won by the p.l.a. side with a score of 94:68.

in the men's match, both sides used man-to-man play in defence. the visitors, though diminutive in stature, impressed the spectators with their dexterity and accurate long shots. taking full advantage of their fast speed and powerful breakthroughs for layups, the host team took the match 122:89.

among those present at the matches were chao cheng-hung, president of the all-china sports federation; mou tso-yun, leading member of the chinese basketball

association; and ahmad sabki bin jahidin, leader of the malaysian basketball delegation, lum mun chak, deputy leader of the delegation, and wee boon ping, general manager of the malaysian teams.

CHINA AND NIGER

Niger Head of State Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1975)

seyni kountche, niger head of state and president of the supreme military council, on october 9 received and had a friendly talk with chinese ambassador to niger hsieh ke-hsi, according to a report from niamey.

CHINA AND POLAND

Polish Military Attache Gives Army Day Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1975)

col. edward krawczyk, military attache of the polish embassy in peking, and his wife gave a reception at the embassy here at noon today to mark the polish army day.

among the guests at the reception were deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army pong shao-hui and leading members of departments concerned liu hai-ching, sung ying-chi, chu kai-yin, yu hung-liang and li shu-chien.

bogusław rekas, charge d'affaires ad interim of the polish embassy, and his wife were present.

present were also diplomatic envoys of various countries to china and military attaches of various embassies here.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Party Workers' Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1975)

the romanian party workers' delegation led by iosif banc, alternate member of the executive political committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party, member of the secretariat of the r.c.p. central committee and chairman of the central council of workers' control of economic and social activity, left here this morning by plane after a friendly visit to china.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were chien cheng-ying, member of the central committee of the chinese communist party and minister of water conservancy and power, chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, tu hsing-yuan, vice-minister of water conservancy and power, liu shao-wen, secretary of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee, and liu ke-ming and hsing chu-fang, leading members of departments concerned.

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and his wife were also present.

during its stay in china, the delegation toured nanking, yangchou, shanghai, shihchiachuang, kwangchow, changsha and shaoshan and visited some water conservancy and land improvement projects and people's communes. they had extensive contact with commune members, cadres and technicians. the delegation also visited some scenic spots and historical sites. wherever it went, the delegation was accorded a warm and friendly reception by leading party committee members and the masses.

Comrade Keng Piao Fetes Romanian Party Activists' Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1975)

keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, gave a banquet this evening to welcome all members of the romanian party activists' friendship delegation led by ion dinca, member of the central committee of the romanian communist party and first secretary of the arges county committee of the r.c.p. the guests and hosts had a cordial and friendly conversation during the banquet.

nicolae gavrilescu, romanian ambassador to china, and his wife were present on the occasion.

attending were chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and leading members of organizations concerned liu ke-ming, hsing chu-fang and ku li-hung.

the delegation arrived in peking yesterday for a friendly visit to china.

CHINA AND SINGAPORE

Chinese Acrobatic Troupe Leaves Kwangchow for Singapore

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 11, 1975)

the kwangchow acrobatic troupe of china left here by special plane this morning for a performance tour in the republic of singapore.

leader of the troupe is li wei-ying, standing council member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and deputy leaders are yang yi-ming, leading member of the troupe who left for singapore earlier, and kuo tung-chun, deputy secretary-general of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

the troupe was seen off at the airport by lin li-ming, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, chung ming, vice-chairman of the kwangchow city revolutionary committee, and liu hsi-lin, deputy secretary-general of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

China's Kwangchow Acrobatic Troupe Arrives in Singapore

(NCNA-English Singapore, Oct. 11, 1975)

the kwangchow acrobatic troupe of china led by li wei-ying arrived here this afternoon for a friendly performance tour at the invitation of the national theatre trust of the republic of singapore.

this is the first stop of the troupe's southeast asian tour.

welcoming the chinese troupe at the airport were kwa soon chuan, chairman, lim siam kim, director, and yap pau eng, assistant director, of singapore's national theatre.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Jen-min Jih-pao Article on Gromyko's Challenge to Japan's Northern Territories

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1975)

gromyko's arrogant statement on japan's four northern islands "is a disgraceful exposure and the latest performance of the soviet hegemonists and an excellent annotation to the stuff that 'international relaxation' should be 'invested with concrete material contents' peddled by the soviet revisionists", says the "people's daily" in a signed article today.

the article entitled "another exposure of hegemonism" says: in an article captioned "program of peace in action" carried recently in a moscow journal, soviet foreign minister gromyko blusteringly abused the japanese people's demand for the return of four northern islands as "completely groundless" and claimed that the soviet union would "duly rebut" it. this barefaced blackmail and open threat against japan "tramples on the elementary principle of international relationship and is intolerable to any country and people resolved to safeguard territorial integrity and sovereignty". the soviet revisionists who have forcibly occupied the four japanese northern islands have gone so far as trying to "rebut" japan, the victim of aggression. "it amounts to a robber crying out for punishment against the robbed. this is out-and-out imperialist logic."

"as is known to all," the article points out, "the habomai, shikotan, kunashiri and etorofu islands in north japan have been japan's territories since ancient times. the struggle of the japanese government and people to recover them is well grounded and completely just." it goes on to say, "in 1973 when japanese prime minister tanaka visited the soviet union, the soviet revisionists had to admit that the northern territories are a 'pending question', and agreed to enter into negotiations on all questions including that of the territory. however, imperialists will never abide by their promises, and this is particularly true of the soviet revisionist social-imperialists. they go back on their own words, harp on the hackneyed tune that the question of japan's northern territories "has been solved" and attack japan's

just demand. all this underlines their intention to perpetually occupy these territories. the soviet revisionists believe that they should seize everything belonging to others because they are stronger and naturally the already seized places belong to them." "in riding roughshod over others, brezhnev and his like have outstripped their predecessors, the old tsars."

the article says: "the soviet revisionists' unscrupulous occupation of japan's four northern islands stems from their social-imperialist ambitions for world domination. these islands provide them with an important passage to the pacific, and therefore occupy a very important strategic position. the soviet revisionists have set up naval, air and missile bases on the islands, which have become their key strongpoints in seeking hegemony in the asian and pacific region, and a dagger thrusted at japan. it is for this reason that the soviet revisionists desperately hang on to them. recently, they even included the kunashiri and shikotan islands in their new tourist map, openly advertizing that the title to the northern territory of japan is a fait accompli. after the european security conference, the soviet revisionists assiduously spread the idea that the principles of the conference can be 'applied to asia', inducing japan to take part in the 'asian security system.' the hullabaloo is designed, among other things, to realize their covetous desire to perpetuate their occupation of the northern territories of japan by 'fixing the frontiers.'

in conclusion, the article says: "the soviet revisionists' gangster action of unjustifiably occupying japan's four northern islands only serves as an eye-opener for the japanese people to see more clearly the soviet revisionists' true hegemonist features and arouses the japanese people to a more vigorous struggle for the recovery of the northern territories. the arrogance of the soviet revisionists does not show that truth is on their side, but reveals their feeble nature. it can be said with certainty that the japanese people, through their persistent struggle, will succeed in recovering their sacred territory -- the four northern islands."

CHINA AND SPAIN

Spanish Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1975)

angel sanz-briz, spanish ambassador to china, gave a reception at his embassy here this afternoon to mark the national day of spain.

among the guests were chung fu-hsiang, minister of posts and telecommunications, and han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china attended.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese High-Ranking Military Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Peking

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 12, 1975)

the sudanese high-ranking military delegation led by major general tag el sir ahmed el magboul, commander of the sudanese armoured forces, left here for peking by special plane this afternoon at the end of a visit to kwangchow. it was accompanied by ma chih-hao, deputy chief of staff of the armoured forces of the chinese people's liberation army.

leaving by the same plane was colonel ali ali salih, military attache of the sudanese embassy in china.

present at the airport to see the sudanese guests off were yeh chien-min, deputy commander, and liu hsing-lung, deputy chief of staff, of the p.l.a. kwangchow units, and leading members of departments concerned.

during their stay in kwangchow, the sudanese friends visited a rural people's commune, watched a shooting exhibition by commune members, had a look at commune-run factories and called at commune members' homes. they also made a tour of the city and attended a preview of the chinese export commodities fair.

the sudanese delegation arrived here by special plane on the afternoon of october 10 from hangchow. in the evening, the sudanese guests attended a banquet hosted by yeh chien-min and a film reception given by the p.l.a. kwangchow units.

CHINA AND US

Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Delegation of US World Affairs Organizations Leaders

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1975)

chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping this morning met and had a conversation with the delegation of leaders of u.s. world affairs organizations led by cyrus r. vance, vice-chairman of the board of the council on foreign relations, with arthur h. rosen, president of the national committee on united states-china relations, as deputy leader.

george bush, chief of the u.s. liaison office in china, attended the meeting.

present on the occasion were vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, deputy director tang wen-sheng of the department of american and oceanian affairs of the foreign ministry, and vice-president chou chiu-yeh and deputy secretary-general kang tai-sha of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

CHIN AND YUGOSLAVIA

President Dzemal Bijedic and Other Distinguished Yugoslav Guests Arrive in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 11, 1975)

dzemal bijedic, president of the federal executive council of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia, his wife razija bijedic and their party arrived here from nanking by special plane this morning in the company of tan chen-lin, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and chung hsi-tung, vice-minister of foreign affairs. they were given a warm welcome by over 2,000 local people, including chiao lin-yi and liang chin-mien, vice-chairmen of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, huang jung-hai, deputy commander of the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army, lo fan-chun and liu kuei-lan, vice-chairmen of the kwangchow city revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned.

paiyun airport today flew the national flags of yugoslavia and china. filled with joy, people gathered at the airport with huge posters of welcome.

when president and madame bijedic and the other distinguished yugoslav guests alighted from the plane, chiao lin-yi and other local leaders walked over to warmly shake hands with them. as the distinguished guests went round to meet the welcomers, the airport resounded with the beating of gongs and drums. people waved bouquets and coloured streamers while others sang and danced to express the chinese people's profound sentiments for the yugoslav people.

later, president and madame bijedic and other honoured guests visited chungshan university and were given a warm welcome by teachers and students. in the company of li chia-jen, chairman of the university revolutionary committee, the distinguished guests went round laboratories of the biology and physics departments. president bijedic praised the teachers and students for their spirit of self-reliance and their practice of integrating teaching and scientific research with production.

this afternoon, the distinguished guests visited china's 1975 autumn export commodities fair slated to open on october 15.

upon their departure from nanking this morning, the president and his party were given a warm send-off at nanking airport by yang kuang-li, wang min-sheng, hu hung and han pei-hsin, vice-chairmen of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, chan ta-nan, deputy commander of the p.l.a. nanking units, and chu chiang, chairman, and wang chu-pin, vice-chairman, of the nanking city revolutionary committee.

Kwangchow Banquet in Honor of President Bijedic and Other Distinguished Yugoslav Guests

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 11, 1975)

the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet here this evening, warmly welcoming dzemal bijedic, president of the federal executive council of yugoslavia, his wife and their party.

present were tan chen-lin, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and chung hsi-tung, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

also present were chiao lin-yi and liang chin-tang, vice-chairmen of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, huang jung-hai, deputy commander of the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army, and lo fan-chun and liu kuei-lan, vice-chairmen of the kwangchow city revolutionary committee.

yugoslav ambassador to china milojko drulovic and his wife attended.

chiao lin-yi and dzemal bijedic proposed toasts at the banquet.

chiao lin-yi said: "the people of kwangtung province, like those in other parts of china, rejoice at the achievements the yugoslav people have made. we firmly support you in adhering to the policy of non-alignment, strengthening unity and cooperation with third world countries and in your just struggle against imperialism and hegemonism."

he expressed the conviction that president bijedic's current visit would contribute to the friendship between the people of china and yugoslavia and to the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

president bijedic said he was very glad to have the opportunity to visit kwangchow, a city which had a glorious tradition in opposing foreign aggression, and was very grateful for the grand and sincere welcome accorded him by the people of kwangtung province. he said: "we will soon conclude our visit to the people's republic of china. though our visit is brief, what we have seen have left us a very friendly impression. particularly, we had meetings with chinese top leaders and held detailed and mutually beneficial talks with them on international issues and on ways and means of further strengthening the relations between our two countries. we believe that our visit is a gigantic step in further developing the relations and cooperation between our two countries and in further strengthening the friendship between our two peoples."

the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship.

President and Madame Bijedic Conclude Official Friendly Visit to China

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 12, 1975)

dzemal bijedic, president of the federal executive council of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia, and madame bijedic left here by special plane this afternoon at the end of their official friendly visit to china. they carried with them the chinese people's friendly feeling for the yugoslav people.

the distinguished yugoslav guests were given a warm send-off at the airport by tan chen-lin, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, ch[illegible] hsi-tung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, chu chuan-[illegible], director of the protocol department of the foreign

ministry, liu chin-lin, deputy director of the soviet union and east european affairs department of the foreign ministry, and chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to yugoslavia.

on hand were chiao lin-yi and liang chin-tang, vice-chairmen of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, huang jung-hai, deputy commander of the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army, lo fan-chun and liu kuei-lan, vice-chairmen of the kwangchow city revolutionary committee, and a crowd of 2,000.

yugoslav ambassador to china milojko drulovic and madame drulovic were at the airport.

the beating of drums and cymbals and shouting of slogans resounded throughout the airport as president and madame bijedic arrived there with their party. young people and school children danced to gay music. people greeted president bijedic for his successful visit to china and were looking forward to growing friendship between the peoples of china and yugoslavia and expanding friendly cooperation between the two countries. president and madame bijedic waved farewells to the crowd before boarding the plane.

president and madame bijedic, accompanied by tan chen-lin and chiao lin-yi, this morning visited the site of the former national institute of peasant movement founded by comrade mao tsetung in kwangchow in 1926 and took a drive round the city.

Press Communique, October 12, 1975

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1975)

at the invitation of premier chou en-lai of the state council of the people's republic of china, president dzemal bijedic of the federal executive council of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia paid an official friendly visit to the people's republic of china from october 6 to 12, 1975.

chairman mao tsetung met president dzemal bijedic and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him. chairman mao tsetung asked president dzemal bijedic to convey his regards to president josip broz tito.

chairman chu teh of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china had a cordial meeting with president bijedic and all the other members of the yugoslav delegation.

during their visit in the people's republic of china, president dzemal bijedic and the other members of the delegation toured peking, nanking and canton. during this period, they visited factories, a people's commune, a people's liberation army unit, the yangtse river bridge and the canton fair as well as scenic spots and historical monuments. the yugoslav delegation was given a warm and friendly reception wherever it went.

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping of the state council of the people's republic of china and president dzemal bijedic of the federal executive council of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia held friendly and candid talks on the relations between the two countries and on urgent international issues. the two sides expressed satisfaction at the results of the talks.

the two sides pointed out with satisfaction that the relations between the people's republic of china and the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia had to this day witnessed fruitful development and they declared that they were ready to further develop and strengthen multi-form cooperation between the two countries based on equality, independence and mutual trust. the two sides agreed to set up a mixed chinese-yugoslav trade committee.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were also li chiang, minister of foreign trade; chung hsi-tung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; ho cheng-wen, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to yugoslavia; chu chuan-hsien, departmental director in the ministry of foreign affairs; yu hung-liang and liu chin-lin, deputy departmental directors in the ministry of foreign affairs; kao lu, deputy departmental director in the ministry of foreign trade; and chang chi, deputy departmental director in the ministry for economic relations with foreign countries.

taking part in the talks on the yugoslav side were also mara radic, member of the federal executive council and president of the committee of war veterans and the invalids of war; dr. emil ludviger, member of the federal executive council and federal secretary for foreign trade; lazar mojsov, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; milojko drulovic, yugoslav ambassador to china; lt. general nikola pejnovic, assistant chief of general staff of the yugoslav people's army; kadir alijagic, chief of the cabinet of the president of the federal executive council; smajo hrle, under-secretary in the federal executive council; luka radojicic, assistant president of the federal committee for economic cooperation with developing countries; nikola cicanovic, foreign affairs adviser to the president of the federal executive council; and ismet redzic, departmental director in the federal secretariat for foreign affairs.

the yugoslav side cordially thanked the government and people of the people's republic of china for the warm

and friendly reception accorded to the delegation during its visit in the people's republic of china.

president dzemal bijedic of the federal executive council invited vice-premier teng hsiao-ping of the state council of the people's republic of china to pay an official visit to yugoslavia. vice-premier teng hsiao-ping accepted the invitation with pleasure. the date of the visit will be fixed later.

ASSORTED NATIONAL DAY MESSAGES OF GREETINGS

Friendly Organizations and Personalities Greet Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1975)

messages have been sent to chinese leaders by friendly organizations and personalities warmly greeting the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the messages were sent by djawoto, secretary-general of the secretariat of the afro-asian journalists' association; aiichiro fujiyama, japanese friendly personality; tomomi narita, chairman of the central executive committee of the japan socialist party; yoshikatsu takeiri, chairman of the central executive committee of the komei party; yoshihiro inayama, chairman of the japan-china association on economy and trade; kaheita okazaki, standing adviser of the japan-china association on economy and trade; saburo endo, japanese friendly personality; the japan-china association; han dok su, chairman of the central standing committee of the general association of korean residents in japan; the socialist party of thailand; and amporn bulapak, president of the chinese chamber of commerce in thailand.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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CRITICISM OF "WATER MARGIN"

A Brief Discussion on "Sounding the Gong To Call Back Troops"

by

Chai K'o-tou (翟克斗), Ch'i Ling (齐凌)
and Ts'an Lien (参联) of a certain unit of the PLA

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 12, 1975)

History tells us that all representative figures of the reactionary classes who wormed their way into the revolutionary ranks and carried out the capitulationist line politically invariably pushed capitulationism in military affairs.

Sung Chiang's sounding the gong to call back troops on two occasions in the Water Margin is an example.

Chapter 64 of the Water Margin writes: Kuan Sheng, Inspector-General of P'utung and commander of the troops for the encirclement and suppression of Liangshan, was determined to sink Liangshanpo in a bloodbath "for the imperial court." However, under the heroic attack of the insurgent peasant army of Liangshan, his army was overrun and scattered in disorder. It looked that he could no longer make a stand and would soon be captured. At that time, Sung Chiang suddenly "sounded the gong to call back troops" to let the enemy escape.

Chapter 77 of the Water Margin also writes: When Lord Chancellor T'ung Kuan of the Eastern Chamber the sworn enemy of the peasant insurgent army, led a large army to suppress and slaughter the insurgent army at Liangshan and was thrown back with great losses by the heroes of Liangshan, he was in a bad shape, and had to flee helter-skelter for his life. It looked that he would soon become a turtle in the jar or a fish caught in the net. At that time Sung Chiang again hastily "sounded the gong to call

back troops," thus giving the enemy a chance to extricate himself from a hopeless situation and make good his escape.

Why was it that Sung Chiang, as the "leader" of the insurgent army at Liangshan "sounded the gong to call back troops" each time the reactionary government troops of the feudal dynsty was trapped and encircled and on the verge of annihilation to let the enemy escape?

Chairman Mao teaches us, "Military affairs are only one means of accomplishing political tasks," and military principles are "directly and basically linked with political principles." This tells us that the kind of political line will naturally determine the kind of military line, and a given military line is always geared to and in the service of a given political line.

Politically, Sung Chiang pushed a revisionist line which was against corrupt officials only, but not against the emperor, and he begged and waited day and night for an offer of amnesty and enlistment from the emperor. In military affairs, he therefore would never stand on the side of "war" but would naturally stand on the side of "capitulation." Let us hear Sung Chiang's own explanation for "sounding the gong to call back troops" in order to let the enemy escape. He said, "We have always abided by loyalty and justice, and it is not our desire to bully the weak with a superior force." Actually, the "desire" Sung Chiang dreamed of all the time was to lead the brethren of Liangshan to capitulate and accept "the offer of amnesty and enlistment," pledge allegiance to the "Son of Heaven" and realize the beautiful dream of "winning glory for his wife and security for his sons" and bringing honor to his ancestors. This "secret" has been exposed by the author of the Water Margin: "Originally, Sung Chiang was benevolent and virtuous, and as he harbored the desire of returning to the side of the law, he would not permit pursuing and killing without restraint."

Sung Chiang had revealed to Lin Ch'ung and others the desire behind his refusal to pursue and kill Kuan Sheng. "If we could get this man to join us, Sung Chiang would be willing to offer him his place." Actually, Sung Chiang wanted to win over this "descendant of a vassal who distinguished himself by meritorious service of the Han State and offshoot of a fine warrior" to strengthen the capitulationist force within the ranks of Liangshan so as to lay the groundwork for accepting the offer of amnesty and enlistment at a later date.

As regards T'ung Kuan, the marshal in command of the army of the Son of Heaven of the Sung Dynasty who came from three generations of warriors, Sung Chiang naturally harbored deep "benevolence and virtue" for him and would not dare to harm him in the least. If he had not "sounded the gong to call back troops" at once, the commanders of the insurgent army who regarded the throne of the emperor as "the throne of that bird" might pursue and kill without restraint, and if anything untoward happened to T'ung Kuan, it could infuriate the emperor and cut off the offer of amnesty and enlistment. Would not Sung Chiang's dream of "rising above others" thus go up completely in smoke?!

Sung Chiang's order for "sounding the gong to recall troops" was for leaving an avenue of escape for the troops of the imperial court and paving the way for him to accept the offer of amnesty and peace. The "sounding of the gong to recall troops" is the inevitable manifestation of Sung Chiang's capitulationist line in military affairs in the Water Margin.

* * *

Study Marxism and Actively Take Part in the Criticism and Discussion of Water Margin

by

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(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 30, 1975)

The study of Chairman Mao's instruction on the criticism and discussion of Water Margin has cleared my mind and sharpened my eyes. It has greatly improved my understanding of this book Water Margin and in particular of this capitulationist Sung Chiang. I am also extremely delighted by the profound revelations made on a number of questions in the study of classical literature. Encouraged by Chairman Mao's great teaching, as I look back upon the past and look forward to the future, I am filled with tremendous strength and courage. I must make continued efforts in the study of Chairman Mao's instruction, actively take part in the struggle for the criticism and discussion of Water Margin and use Marxism to guide my study of classical literature.

In the past, many people thought that the Water Margin was a book eulogizing the peasant uprisings. At present, it has shown itself to be a teaching material by negative example for advocating capitulationism and serving the consolidation of feudal rule. It is a "golden book of all ages" for the feudal emperors.

I formerly thought that Sung Chiang, whom the Water Margin did all it could to eulogize, was the positive image of a leader of the peasant uprising. Now, it seems to me that he not only is not a hero leading the peasant uprising, but also is a hidden traitor who has wormed his way into the peasant insurgent forces and the culprit responsible for burying the fruits of the revolution and destroying the peasant insurgent army.

The class composition of the people of Liangshanpo in the Water Margin is very complicated, and their motive and reason for going to Liangshan are also at variance. Sung Chiang was only a court clerk in a county yamen, and although his social standing was not very high, his family owned a manor with cellars and had farmhands of all stations working for him and looking after his property. As a person, he cultivated a wide circle of acquaintances and spent money like dirt. There was no question that he belonged to the wealthy landlord class. He "studied Confucianism when he was young" and "had studied the classics and history." His brain was loaded with the reactionary doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and he talked all the time of loyalty, filial piety, benevolence and justice.

Although there were many opportunities for him to go to Liangshan, he firmly refused to do so out of his utter devotion to loyalty and filial piety. He even threatened to commit suicide in order to turn down the offer, because he thought that this was "against the law of Heaven and in contravention of the instructions of his father," and "would make a disloyal and unfilial person of him." How could such a person as Sung Chiang, whose reactionary

stand was so stubborn and who was so thoroughly ingrained with feudal ideas, earnestly and sincerely join the revolutionary ranks?

Later, Sung Chiang had nowhere else to go, and was forced into going to Liangshan. He only wanted to take a tortuous path to attain high ranks and acquire great wealth because "if one wants to become an official, one should practice killing and burning and accept the offer of amnesty and enlistment." Therefore, after he came to the mountain, out of his reactionary class nature, he naturally devised all ways and means to undermine the peasant insurgent forces from within. This was wholly consistent with the law of class struggle.

However, the revolutionaries represented by Li K'uei stood firmly for revolution. Li K'uei was afraid of neither heaven nor earth. He disdained the emperor and created a disturbance in the Eastern Capital. Sung Chiang kept on talking about respecting the laws and institutions of the state and serving the state with utter loyalty. Li K'uei had the courage to raid the execution ground, tear up the imperial edict, knock down the Minister of War, and denounce the emperor. Even when dead he still wanted to make revolution, and Chao Chieh dreamed of him "charging forward 'swinging his pair of hatchets'!" The above two distinctly different ideological stands clearly showed that the violent struggle between the two classes and the two lines was an uncompromising struggle between the revolutionary peasantry and the reactionary landlord class and between those adhering to the insurrection line and those adhering to the capitulationist line.

With an ulterior object in view, the Water Margin distorts the peasant uprising and the images of many heroes of the uprising and makes them follow Sung Chiang. This is entirely for propagating class conciliation in order to achieve the reactionary object of upholding the feudal rule. It is precisely because of this that the novel has been called "Water Margin for Loyalty and Justice" by the feudal landlord class.

"The principal contradiction in feudal society was between the peasantry and the landlord class." The peasant uprising was a revolution carried out by the peasants against the practice of ruthless economic exploitation and political suppression by the landlord class as well as a life-and-death struggle waged by one class for the overthrow of another class. The emperor was the supreme head of the landlord class in feudal society as well as the supreme ruler of the exploited and enslaved peasants. All officials of the feudal state--regardless of what their powers and positions were, and whether they were major or minor corrupt officials or "good officials" and "law-abiding officials" praised by feudal historians -- were enforcers of the will of the emperor and executors of his orders. Therefore, a novel like Water Margin which is only against corrupt officials but not against the emperor is bound to publicize and extol class capitulation and uphold feudal rule.

In Water Margin, Sung Chiang called for "carrying out the wish of Heaven" and "defending the state and tranquilizing the people" and required the leaders of the insurgent army to "all bear loyalty and justice in mind and render meritorious services to the state." His so-called "Heaven" was the emperor and his so-called "wish" or "way" was the doctrines of Confucius and

Mencius. What he wanted to "tranquilize" was the landlord class and what he wanted to "defend" was feudal state power. Sung Chiang wanted to topple the revolutionary cause according to this capitulationist line. After accepting the offer of amnesty and enlistment, Sung Chiang actively served as an accomplice of the emperor and suppressed other insurgent peasant armies. Through the massacre of countless revolutionary peasants, he won fame and fortune, "brought glory to his ancestors, and won honor for his wife and security for his sons." Is this not enough to show that he is a hidden traitor and capitulationist who has wormed his way into the revolutionary ranks to usurp revolutionary leadership and sabotage the peasant revolution?

Lu Hsün said, "The book Water Margin makes it quite clear that because they were not against the emperor, when the grand government army arrived, they accepted the offer of amnesty and enlistment and went to fight other brigands for the state -- brigands who did not 'carry out the wish of Heaven.' They were vassals after all." He truly hit the nail on the head and cut into the heart of the matter.

In the past, some thought that the peasant uprisings in history were all against the landlord-despots and corrupt officials only, but not against the emperor. This is entirely wrong. In Chinese history, the spear-head of many peasant uprisings was always directed against the emperor and the whole feudal political power. For example the battle cry put forward by the Yellow Turban uprising was: "The blue sky is dead and the yellow sky should be installed." Didn't this clearly call for the overthrow of the Eastern Han Dynasty and the emperor of Eastern Han? But Sung Chiang wanted to "carry out the wish of Heaven," "serve the sovereign loyally" and "defend the state." These two absolutely antagonistic stands and basically antagonistic lines are clearly distinguishable and are worlds apart.

Again, when things within Liangshan are viewed, the struggle between the two lines is also very clear. Not long after the "arrangement of seating order," Sung Chiang sponsored the chrysanthemum meeting and wrote a sinister poem to the melody of "Meng-chiang-hung." He loudly sang, "I'll not be satisfied until the emperor has seen fit to issue at an early date an imperial decree to grant us amnesty." When Wu Sung heard this, he shouted, "This talk of waiting for an offer of amnesty and enlistment day after day is enough to demoralize our brethren." Li K'uei was even more furious. Glaring angrily, he shouted, "Amnesty, amnesty, to hell with amnesty!" Later, when the first offer of amnesty and enlistment was received, and the imperial decree granting amnesty was read, the scene created by Li K'uei was an even more violent struggle that revealed the rebellious spirit of the revolutionary peasants who were not afraid to show contempt for the emperor. Could it be said that their uprising was against individual landlords and bureaucrats only, but not against the emperor? The vassal Sung Chiang, who dared not "go against the law of Heaven" fundamentally could not represent the broad masses of peasants. Those who think that Sung Chiang's capitulationist line could represent the broad masses of peasants are confusing the bounds of principle of the two classes and the two lines.

In the past, there were also some people who thought that the acceptance of the offer of amnesty and enlistment stood for the limitation of the peasants, and they seemed to say that peasant uprising was bound to head for capitulation. This is also completely wrong.

In history, because the new productive forces and new relations of production were still not available at that time, nor was there a new class force or the leadership of an advanced political party, the peasant uprisings always failed. However, there were two kinds of conditions that led to failure. One kind of failure came after a determined struggle due to the great disparity in the balance of force, and the other kind of failure was caused by splits within the insurgent army and the betrayal and capitulation of some leaders. The two-line struggle between determined struggle and betrayal and capitulation ran through the whole struggle of peasant uprisings in history. The confusion of these two conditions leading to failure and the ascription of both failures broadly to the limitations of the peasants have likewise confused the bounds of principle of the two classes and the two lines. The failure of the Liangshan insurgent army was entirely brought about by Sung Chiang's capitulationist line. After the Liangshan insurgent army repeatedly beat the government troops, Sung Chiang sued for an offer of amnesty and enlistment, thus throwing away the revolution. There was a world of difference between this and the insurgent peasant armies under Li Tzu-ch'eng and others which ended in defeat after persistent struggle. The ascription of the failure of the Liangshan uprising to the limitations of the peasants could only embellish the renegades and vindicate the capitulationists of their criminal responsibilities.

"All culture, all literature and art belong to definite classes and are geared to definite political lines." Therefore, literature and art are necessarily in the service of politics and the interests of a given class." In view of the unremitting uprisings of peasants in history and the knocking down of the Ch'in, Han, Sui and T'ang dynasties one after another by the insurgent armies of the peasants, the author of Water Margin cudgeled his brains to extract the ideological traits of many renegades and hidden traitors of peasant uprisings in history for molding of Sung Chiang, this typical example of capitulationism. He put him above all the other heroes of Liangshan, made him usurp leadership in the insurgent army, and through accepting the offer of amnesty and enlistment, extinguished at one stroke the raging fire of peasant uprisings. This proceeded entirely from the political need of the reactionary landlord class.

After the Southern Sung Dynasty, with the moribund feudal society on the decline, and the outbreak of peasant uprisings more frequent, the ruling class became extremely uneasy, and they brought out the words "loyalty" and "justice" to benumb and hoodwink the people. This was precisely the reason that in both the Ming and the Ch'ing dynasties, temples for the worship of "Lord Kuan" spread all over the empire, and he and Confucius were respectively played up as the "two sages of literary attainment and martial art." The principal thought bestowed by the author of Water Margin on Sung Chiang was also based on these two words "loyalty" and "justice." Therefore after Sung Chiang's death, he was posthumously conferred the title of "Lord of Loyalty, Martyrdom, Justice, Relief and Uncanny Accuracy," had a temple built in his honor with the inscription "Temple of Pacification and Loyalty" written by the emperor himself. By means of eulogizing and embellishing the image of Sung Chiang the author vainly attempted to induce all peasant insurgent armies to take the road of "giving up evil and returning to virtue." This was completely in agreement with the intention of the feudal rulers.

Chairman Mao points out, "The proletariat must similarly distinguish among the literary and art works of past ages and determine its attitude toward them only after examining their attitude to the people and whether or not they had any progressive significance historically." The Water Margin is hostile to the peasant uprisings and negates them. It has no progressive significance historically and should be seriously criticized.

The Water Margin is a very useful teaching material by negative example. In the person of Sung Chiang, we can clearly see that revisionism actually is capitulationism. Modern revisionists practice class conciliation and capitulate to the bourgeoisie at home. In the international arena, they yield to imperialist pressure and capitulate to imperialism. By assessing once again the Water Margin and drawing examples from the past, we can see that persons such as Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao are imbued with the same spirit and are very similar to Sung Chiang.

The development of the criticism and discussion of Water Margin is also of tremendous significance toward the study of classical literature, the appraisal of literature and art, and the creation of literary works. There is always the two-line struggle in the sphere of literature and art. In the past, because I did not study Marxism properly, I was unable to truly apply the Marxist class concept in analyzing problems arising from the study of classical literature and the compilation of the history of literature. I often confused the class boundary and disseminated some concepts of the theory of class conciliation. "What is lost in the east can be made up by a gain in the west." It is still not too late to make an effort in study so as to raise our cognition from now on. I am determined to continue my study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, play an active part in the struggle for the criticism and discussion of Water Margin, take Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought as the guide, carry out the study of classical literature once again, make the past serve the present, and strive to make contributions toward the cultural cause of the Party.

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Attending the Lantern Show or Making Trouble?

by

Lu Hsi-yüeh (卢希悦), Hotse Normal College, Shantung

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 30, 1975)

After the "chrysanthemum meeting," Sung Chiang ignored the "earnest admonition of other people" and insisted on going to the "Eastern Capital to attend the lantern show." He also expressed his mind saying, "I was born in Shantung and have never been to the capital." He sounded as though his visit to the Eastern Capital to attend the lantern show was merely for the fun of it.

The moment Sung Chiang arrived at the Eastern Capital, he first made his way to the house of Li Shih-shih, the favorite courtesan of the emperor, "to offer a bribe." At dinner, he could not help writing a poem containing this line, "If I could only use the stronghold on the misty water of Shantung to buy springtime in the Pheonix City." This line revealed his sinister thought of betraying the peasant revolution in exchange for "promotion in office and degree of nobility."

When Ch'ai Chin who went to the Eastern Capital with Sung Chiang brought back a piece of writing with the characters "The Brigand Sung Chiang of Shantung" written by the Weitsung of Sung himself from a screen in the palace, Sung Chiang "sighed again and again" at the sight of it. Sung Chiang was definitely not worried about the fate of the peasant insurgent army at Liangshanpo. He only sighed because he had been regarded as a threat despite his display of "loyalty" and "justice" to the emperor. The line, "With parting sorrows of all descriptions in drunkenness, my hair has turned grey in a single night," was a genuine description of his inner mood.

Just as Sung Chiang was handing over a hundred taels of gold "glowing with the luster of burning coal" as a bribe to Li Shih-shih and was prepared to disclose in detail his "mind," the emperor "came to the house through a secret passage." At that time, Sung Chiang was truly both frightened and happy. "Hiding himself quickly in the dark" he said silently to himself, "If I miss this chance, I may never get another like it again. The three of us could make use of this opportunity to get an edict granting us amnesty and enlistment. What is wrong with that!" Please note, the Sung Chiang who had been played up by certain people as "an outstanding organizer and leader of the peasant uprising" was a renegade with such abject and obsequious features.

While Sung Chiang was "discussing in the dark" the matter of accepting the offer of amnesty and enlistment and dreaming of his "promotion in office and degree of nobility" and joy of honor and wealth, he never expected that Li K'uei standing guard at the door would knock Minister Yang down and create a disturbance, thus putting off for the time being his sordid transaction. Following this, Sung Chiang ignored the safety of Li K'uei, and galloped off "in the middle of the night back to the mountain stronghold."

Sung Chiang's visit to the capital to attend the latern show was a lie, and what he really wanted was to look for an opportunity to capitulate. The visit of Sung Chiang to the capital in Chapter 72 of the Water Margin is another exposure of his renegade features and also another of his sinister plots for betraying the revolution behind the backs of the insurgent commanders and fighters of Liangshanpo.

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SOLAR ENERGY

Energetically Exploit Solar Energy

by

Lung Yüan (龙 远)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 15, 1975)

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, our experiment and research in the utilization of solar energy and work to popularize its application are making continuous progress. At present, such work has been initiated to varying extents in over a dozen provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, with certain results achieved. This is a good beginning for the energetic and comprehensive exploitation of solar energy in the future.

Very wide use can be made of solar energy. We can make direct use of solar heat in livelihood and industry, and also can convert solar energy into mechanical energy or power for utilization. Besides, solar energy is available everywhere and calls for no extraction or transportation. Therefore, intensive exploitation of solar energy can save fuel and cut down the volume of transportation. It is of great significance to the thorough implementation of the great strategic policy of "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people," the development of industrial and agricultural production in China and the improvement of the livelihood of the people.

As early as 1958, inspired by the general line of "building socialism by going all out and aiming high to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results," the masses and scientific and technical workers in some areas and units of our country started research work on the exploitation of solar energy. However, this work was interfered with due to the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution and especially since the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the broad masses and the scientific and technical personnel, by means of penetratingly criticizing revisionism and seriously summing up past experience, have effectively boosted activities to conduct scientific experiments in the exploitation of solar energy.

Under the centralized leadership of the Party and through the joint efforts of the broad masses and the scientific and technical personnel, solar stoves and solar-energy water-heating apparatuses have been developed in certain areas from trial manufacture to gradual popularization. The research and manufacture of the condenser-type solar energy stoves have been constantly improved upon with regard to materials used, modeling, structure, etc. The masses have created diverse models, and their efficiency has been raised continuously.

The box-type solar stove is easy to manufacture and the cost is lower. It is welcomed by the masses. There are over 1,000 units in operation in the

countryside in Anyang Prefecture, Honan Province. The temperature within the box of this kind of solar stove used in Anyang Prefecture can be as high as 130 to 160 degrees C. In fine days, it can cook one or two meals. If used at the rate of 120 days a year, a production brigade with over 200 households not only can save nearly 100,000 catties of coal or over 300,000 catties of firewood and grass a year but also can save the labor power that had to be sent to transport and gather firewood and grass. Many women could also be able to reduce the load of domestic chores and devote more time to collective productive labor.

Only a few solar-energy water-heating apparatuses were experimentally installed last year, but steps have been taken to popularize their use in many cities this year. Peking municipality has in use over 30 such apparatuses. Water-heating apparatuses of this kind can generally produce hot water of around 50 degrees C. for the workers to take bath. Some cities and towns are in the course of introducing solar-energy water-heating apparatuses to barber shops, bath houses and other service trades in order to save fuel.

The scope for the utilization of solar energy is very wide, and some achievements have also been made in other aspects of research and manufacturing work. The facts are exactly like what has been pointed out by Chairman Mao, "The masses have boundless creative power." They can "get organized and march forward to all places and branches of work where they can give full play to their strength. They can march forward in breadth and depth to the production front and create more and more undertakings for their own well-being." Knowledge and utilization of solar energy can bring happiness to mankind and is a practice which the broad masses of our country have gradually embraced.

Due to the constant development of socialist revolution and construction, there has been an ever greater need for sources of energy. As we make continued efforts to increase the production of coal, petroleum and electric power and raise the utilization rate of the already available sources of energy, we should at the same time energetically make use of and extend the new sources of energy. In this respect, many of our tasks are still at the experimental stage or under research. Because solar energy is relatively decentralized and not continuously available, the costs of installing the great majority of devices for utilizing solar energy are rather high at present, and the energy so obtained generally cannot compare with the traditional sources of energy. Besides, the storage problem has yet to be properly solved. Even so, work to utilize solar energy is still of great practical significance. Therefore, work to make use of solar energy is receiving the attention of more and more places and departments.

In the course of conducting experiments and research in the utilization of solar energy for popularization and application, all places have respected the initiative of the masses, continuously summed up their advanced experiences and brought into full play the role of the specialized scientific and technical contingents. Plans are made for some key projects and the exploration of some problems and the specialized research organs and key units are organized to conduct experiments and research. Concerning some techniques for the utilization of solar energy which are more mature for extensive research and application, such as solar-energy stoves, water-heating apparatuses, distillers, driers, etc., the masses are boldly aroused

to extensively conduct scientific experiments, seriously set up centers for properly conducting experiments and energetically and properly carry out popularization work, so as to seek constant perfection and improvement.

The experiences of Honan, Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Kiangsi, Kansu and other areas have effectively shown that the utilization of solar energy is not beyond our reach. So long as we seriously and consistently adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, strengthen leadership, mobilize the masses, persist in relying on our own resources, bear in mind local needs and possibilities, carry out the policy of combining popularization with improvement and specialized research with the mass movement, and bring into play the positive factors in all fields, we can start from having nothing to having something and from the lowest to the highest, make continuous progress and gradually enable solar energy to play its role in production and construction and in the livelihood of the people.

With the development of human society, the utilization rate of existing sources of energy has been constantly raised, the domain of natural sources of energy has been constantly extended and new sources of energy have been constantly discovered. Like other things, the source of energy will never stay at the same level. The imperialist clamor about the so-called "energy crisis" reflect the decadence and decline of the capitalist system. Ours is a socialist state under the dictatorship of the proletariat. "Socialism has not only emancipated the laborers and the means of production from the old society but also has liberated the vast natural world which the old society had no way to exploit." We have a superior social system and a sharp ideological weapon in dialectical materialism. With a vast territory abounding in the source of sunlight, our country has a broad future in the utilization of solar energy. Let us seriously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, make the most of our favorable conditions and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in the development techniques for the utilization of our solar energy.

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Study and Build Solar Stoves for Serving the Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants

by

the Glass Laboratory of the Institute of Construction Materials
of the State Capital Construction Commission

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 15, 1975)

To make scientific research work serve better the workers, peasants and soldiers, our laboratory has assumed the task of conducting research in the trial-manufacture of glass-condenser solar stoves. We are determined to further improve the design on the basis of the umbrella-type solar stove trial-manufactured in Shanghai, so as to make solar stoves that are cheap, satisfactory in performance and easy to use. With the energetic support of fraternal units, after several months of research and experiment, we have completed the first unit of concave glass condenser solar stove. The light-collection area of this solar stove is 1.1 square meters and the support for the pot is 90 centimeters high. It is more convenient for use and portable. It can be used for steaming, boiling and frying various kinds of food. It took around 40 minutes to heat eight catties of water to an initial temperature of 18 degrees at 10 o'clock in the morning on a fine day in the second part of May. This met the designed requirements.

But was this stove welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants? The only way to find the answer to this question was to go deep into the midst of the poor and lower-middle peasants to put it to the test of poor and lower-middle peasants through actual use. In the middle part of June, we brought the first unit of concave glass solar stove to Anyang Prefecture, Honan Province. We visited the Hsiyüts'ao brigade of the Wangning commune in Anyang county, the Houtaliu brigade of the Taliu commune and the Wangchuang brigade of the Kaopao commune in Ch'ingfeng county and the Ch'ienwut'ou brigade of the Laotien commune in Hua county to study the experience of the poor and lower-middle peasants in popularizing and utilization the box-type solar stove. We investigated and found out what the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants demanded of us, and left the concave glass solar stove at the Wangchuang brigade of the Kaopao commune in Ch'ingfeng county for use on an experimental basis. The poor and lower-middle peasants warmly welcomed this kind of solar stove and affirmed the great significance of our work to the development of production and the improvement of the livelihood of the people. They encouraged us to make further efforts to insure the success of our research work in the utilization of solar energy.

After repeatedly soliciting their opinions, we learned that the poor and lower-middle peasants were of the opinion that the concave glass solar stove had many strong points. For a family of five back from work at noon, it took but an hour to cook the steamed bread, noodles and vegetables. The poor and lower-middle peasants said in praise: "The solar stove is really good. It requires no coal and firewood, and gives us time for taking up production. It really gladdens our hearts." Meanwhile, they sincerely pointed out that it was easy to break the glass of the concave glass solar stove, and suggested that every effort should be made to build the support with peasant household materials. They expressed the hope that this kind of solar stove could be produced as soon as possible for rural use.

Back in the institute, we seriously considered and studied the opinions of the poor and lower-middle peasants and further improved the original design. Following the example of the poor and lower-middle peasants in displaying the spirit of fighting heaven and earth, we seized every minute of the day, energetically devoted ourselves to trial production, and turned out in a short period six sample units with the glass reinforced in part. In July, these sample units were further referred to the poor and lower-middle peasants for their opinions. They were acclaimed by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Our work is just starting, and many problems have yet to be further studied and improved upon. Hereafter, we must adhere to the orientation of integrating ourselves with the poor and lower-middle peasants, strive to transform our world outlook and carry out still better scientific research work in the utilization of solar energy.

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WORKERS NEW VILLAGES

Workers' New Village in Chengchow

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Oct. 13, 1975)

residents of a new workers' village in chengchow, honan province, recently held a gathering to welcome sixty retired workers coming to live among them.

the rousing welcome moved the old people to tears.

"in the old society," li pao-sen, a veteran worker, remarked "when my father was just over fifty, he was kicked out of the factory by the capitalist owner and died of hunger and cold. now i am retiring. the party and the government are taking good care of me. the factory gave us a warm send-off and our new neighbors are giving us a warm welcome. the old and new society are like two different world excl."

in china, people do not pay income tax. the labour insurance fund does not come from deductions out of the workers' wages. benefits are paid from a fund set aside by managements of enterprises which is equal to 3 per cent of the total pay-roll of all workers in the enterprises.

according to the labour insurance regulations, the retirement age for men workers is 60, for women workers 55. the state gives them a monthly pension amounting to 70 to 80 percent of their working wage. like other workers, they get free medical services. before retirement, their factories make arrangements for them to live on new workers' housing estates.

retired workers usually prefer to keep active and busy. they often visit the factories where they used to work to advise and make suggestions. some are responsible for the political studies in their neighborhood committees or take charge of children's extra-curriculum activities which include telling revolutionary stories or recounting their experiences. they share a common desire; though they are being cared for in their old age they want to do something of benefit to the people.

the new housing estate where the sixty retired workers have recently made their homes has more than 200,000 square metres of housing and a population of some 20,000 people, mainly workers and their families. at present eight more buildings covering 15,000 square metres are being put up. the village has numerous public services such as canteens, shops, post offices, banks, cinema houses, clubs and hospitals. there are also creches, kindergartens and schools where the workers' children

are looked after while their parents are at work in the factories.

the women workers have 56 days of maternity leave with pay. the children are well taken care of from the day they enter the nursery, through kindergarten to ten years of schooling after which they are assigned to work. nursery fees are two yuan a month. medical service charges are 30 cents and cover all expenses in case of illness. the tuition at school is four to seven yuan a year. if a student's family cannot afford the school fees, these may be reduced or the parents exempted, thereby enabling all worker's children to attend.

the state pays great attention to the health of the workers and their families. in this new workers' estate, the state has set up two hospitals and four health centres. every year the villagers receive free preventive injections. in the first half of this year, all children on the estate were given six kinds of injections and vaccinations against infantile paralysis, measles, encephalitis(b) and other diseases.

according to state law, workers get medical services free and the members of their families pay half the usual charges.

the village doctors have set up a group for the treatment of tracheitis which is common among old people. they have done a general check up of all the old people and given them free treatment.

since the medical group's inception in 1971, some of the old people who suffered from tracheitis for many years have been cured or their condition much improved. the group members regularly visit their patients at home.

the workers' apartments are furnished with the basic necessities -- beds, tables, chairs and stools. the rent is very low. rental charges for flats with private kitchen and toilet and including the cost of furniture, water and electricity come to four to five yuan a month or about 5 per cent of a worker's wage.

there are no idle people in the village. the majority of the women are now working and since 1970 more than a thousand housewives have found jobs in factories run by the neighborhood committees.

the life of working class families has gradually improved as more people have taken jobs and the lower salaries have been raised by the state on several occasions while prices have been kept stable. most families have some savings in the bank.

occasionally a family meets with some financial difficulties, a responsible member of the new

workers' village pointed out. state regulations help them overcome these and assure their welfare. if a worker falls sick, for example, he or she receive full wages for six months. if sick leave exceeds that period, a deduction of 20 to 40 percent is made. all funeral expenses are paid by the state in case of death, and the family receives a benefit equivalent to a half or whole year's wage of the deceased. as to the lineal dependents of a worker who dies on the job, a pension is provided for his children until they come of age and can be independent, and the state looks after the worker's parents for their life time. the state also extends provisional subsidies to workers who are in need.

chien chin-sheng, a worker living in the new workers' village, reports that both he and his wife are working and their monthly income is around a hundred yuan. they have two children. they had saved some money every month. but then their little girl, who had congenital heart disease with a ventricular septum defect, in february this year had to have an operation in shanghai. they ran into difficulties meeting the cost of the trip, the operation and the additional nutritious food she needed during convalescence. the factory where the father was working helped tide them over with a grant of one hundred yuan. chien chin-sheng said: "the party and the government think of everything for us. that's why i put my heart into doing my work well. i want to contribute the little i can to the revolution in china and the world excl.".

PETROLEUM INDUSTRY

China's Petroleum Industry Strides Ahead

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1975)

the "people's daily" recently devoted a whole page to a report on the tremendous achievements made in petroleum industry in new china since its founding. the rapid development of china's petroleum industry, it said, is a song of triumph of the great principle: "build our country independently and with the initiative in our own hands."

china's rapid growth in petroleum industry began in 1958. it has since kept the lead among all branches of the national economy and is providing valuable experience for china's socialist revolution and socialist construction.

anyone with some knowledge of the history of china's modern industrial development knows how weak old china's oil industry was. from the ching dynasty to the kuomintang's reactionary rule, the industry remained backward as one after the other china's old rulers followed the line of surrendering to imperialism and holding back the nation's economic growth. before liberation, oil production was negligible and china depended almost wholly on imports, a market for the oil products the imperialists chose to dump on there.

the nonsense that china was oil poor was a favourite imperialist myth, supported by the arbitrary claims of their "authorities" that oilfields only existed in marine sedimentary deposits and since all china had was continental sedimentary rocks, "it is not likely to contain petroleum in noteworthy quantities", words that were parroted by some chinese people. such assertions influenced thinking and handicapped the development of china's petroleum industry. up to the present, the social-imperialists harping on the broken string of "china is oil poor", have also babbled that it was "utterly hopeless" to try to open up oilfields in the pohai bay area.

but facts are stubborn things. according to an ancient book the "historical records", oil was found in what is now known as the yenan area in shensi province and in chiuchuan, kansu province, during the chin (221 b.c.-207 b.c.) and han (206 b.c.-a.d. 220) dynasties. the well-known chinese late scientist li ssu-kuang, after a close study of china's geologic structure, convincingly demonstrated that china possesses rich oil deposits, a refutation of the argument that little oil exists in continental sedimentary rocks. he believed that exploitation of china's natural oil reserves offers "bright prospects". history and present reality both show that china is a country with a wealth of oil reserves.

social systems decide the progress of social productivity. in old china the rich oil resources were not utilized or exploited. before liberation in the eleven years since it was opened in 1939 the yumen oilfield turned out only a few hundred thousand tons of crude oil. in the dozen years before liberation under the kuomintang reactionaries, the petroleum industry could boast of no more than twenty odd geologists, a dozen drilling technicians, three extraction technicians and some simple equipment.

in these circumstances, was it possible for china to exploit its rich oil resources and quickly overcome its industrial backwardness in the shortest possible time? with liberation, the chinese people were sharply faced with this question. they immediately set to work to restore and expand the yumen oilfield and to open the karamai oilfield. the annual output of crude oil steadily increased, but still did not meet the growing requirement

of the rapidly developing socialist construction. a battle to prospect for new oilfields began. chinese geological workers, inspired by chairman mao's teaching "do away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipate the mind", started a large-scale search for petroleum deposits in 1958. in the continental sedimentary rocks of the northeast plains they found the taching field, and then in the pohai bay area, the shengli and takang fields. discoveries of new oilfields followed one after another, exposing once and for all the bankruptcy of the imperialists' assertion that "china is oil-poor" and frustrating the socialist imperialists' dreams of controlling china through oil blackmail.

since the sixties, china's petroleum production has kept up an annual rise of over 20 percent, with more and more new oilfields opened and put into operation. the great proletarian cultural revolution gave a fresh impetus to productivity. in terms of the output of crude oil, the taching oilfield today is five times that before the cultural revolution. china is now self-sufficient in petroleum and has a surplus for export. the petroleum industry is advancing in big strides and offering a still brighter future.

workers, old and young, in china's oilfields have moving stories to tell of the mighty battles waged to open up the new fields. they take pride in these achievements and are filled with confidence about the future.

basing themselves on chairman mao's mass line and his brilliant thinking to fight a battle of annihilation by concentrating a superior force, chinese oil workers have launched a series of mighty battles to expand its oil industry. the first of historic significance is the great struggle to open up the taching oilfield.

this great battle began in 1960 when imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction opposed china and the national economy was in temporary difficulties. it was still cold winter when tens of thousands of oil workers from all parts of the country converged on the vast, ice-covered grassland where the manifold problems confronted them. fired with revolutionary fervours, the late veteran worker wang chin-hsi, known as the "iron man", declared: "even if we shorten our lives by 20 years we still will go all out to develop the taching oilfield and toss the label of petroleum backwardness into the pacific ocean." by their campfires the other workers, with the "iron man" as their example, studied chairman mao's "on practice" and "on constradiction", learned to apply marxist theories to solve the problems and stuck to their guns. in one year, working non-stop on this cold, desolate prairie, they mapped out the oil-bearing area and the extent of the deposits. in three years, they built taching into a modern petroleum centre.

the first battle for the taching oilfield demonstrated the new speed and higher level china had reached in developing the petroleum industry. thirteen years later, in the campaign to develop a new oil zone in the taching oilfield the oil-workers attained a still higher level. completing the design in march 1973, they started drilling during the next month and began the capital construction in june. on the ninetyeighth day of work oil gushed out in a great black column. by the end of 1974, the capacity of the new oil zone amounted to that of the old zones built in the five years between 1960 to 1964. this represented a great step forward in the taching oilfield.

in the last 15 years, taching, the red banner cited and fostered by chairman mao, has accumulated rich experience for china's petroleum industry. the glorious tradition of the mighty taching battle to open up the oilfield at high speed by proletarian determination and all-out effort has become a treasured model for china's developing petroleum resources.

. the area in which the shengli oilfield is located was a vast wilderness when several thousand builders converged there. in summer, there were hosts of mosquitoes and gadflies and in winter, a biting wind. flooding river water, sea tides and ice floes were a constant threat. in the spirit of the "iron man", the builders overcame the many difficulties and in less than six months did a year's work, with the designing, drilling wells, doing construction work and putting all into operation in the same year.

the chinese oil industry also has a contingent of workers who are armed with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and ready to defy any difficulty. they have proletarian aspirations and can brave the storms of struggle with tenacity. it is precisely this contingent which during the last dozen years has gone from one oilfield to another to make a tremendous contribution to china's high-speed development of the oil industry.

a number of veteran workers in the contingent have personal histories of heavy class oppression and exploitation in the old society, a background which sharpens their high sense of political consciousness and socialist enthusiasm. the group includes many young people who are full of vigour and vitality and work hard.

in striving to become both socialist conscious and professionally expert, a number of technicians in the petroleum industry have consistently integrated themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers. they have painstakingly tried to remould their world outlook and delved deep into petroleum technology to contribute as much as possible to the exploration and construction work in the oilfields.

workers' wives are an important component of this hard core contingent. in line with chairman mao's "may 7" directive, they have held up "half of the skies" and worked hard in the development of new mining areas which combine industry and agriculture, town and country.

party organizations at all levels in the oilfields guide the education in the struggle between the two classes and the two lines and keep alive the fine tradition of the oil workers who pooled their efforts to open up the oilfields, heightening consciousness in these struggles and encouraging all-out efforts to build socialism.

drilling team 1205, which was led by late wang chin-hsi, known during his life-time as the "iron man", is one of many outstanding collectives. in the last 15 years since the start of construction at taching, the team has drilled 586 wells, treble the average quota for the taching drilling teams. this team drilled as many wells as three teams and did 45 years of work in 15 years.

drilling team 3252 in the shengli oilfield, praised as a heroic drilling team of the "iron man" type, set a new record in 1973 by drilling 150,000 metres in 12 months. it thus not only fulfilled the target of drilling "1,000 metres a day, 10,000 metres a month and 150,000 metres a year" raised by wang chin-hsi in his life time but also added a new page to the history of well-drilling. this 150,000 metres record pointed up the striking progress made in china's petroleum industry and the heroism of chinese oil workers in overcoming all obstacles to scale new heights.

there are many chinese drilling, oil extraction and oilfield construction teams whose workers match those of teams no. 1205 and no. 3252. they fear neither hardship nor death and work in consistent, down-to-earth way. the no.11 oil construction brigade in the taching oilfield has installed equipment for 2,320 oil and water wells and laid 1,002 kilometres of pipeline and welded over 700,000 seams in good quality.

leading cadres on the petroleum front take the lead in studying marxism-leninism and by taking an active part in collective productive labour, maintain close ties with the masses. they put the interests of the revolution above all else, are the first to go where there is hardship and danger and are the last to seek ease and comfort. wu chuan-ching, now member of the party standing committee and vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the taching oilfield drilling headquarters, is typical example. he has won the title of "iron driller" and was formerly the leader of a team known as an "always sharp knife". he was three times seriously injured while protecting state property and the safety of his fellow workers.

how have the great achievements in the petroleum industry been brought about? the oil workers' answer is that they are due to chairman mao's revolutionary line. in the difficult early days of oilfield construction, the workers and staff led by the oilfield party committee launched a campaign to study chairman mao's writings "on practice" and "on contradiction". the two articles armed them against the anti-china wave set in motion by the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries, and the sinister order of "halting construction" by liu shao-chi and his followers. they fought unstintingly on all fronts and won the great battle to build china's first big oilfield.

in the takang oilfield, an hsueh-fon, the iron girl oil extractor, is a pace-setter in conscientious study of works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao. for the past four years and more since coming to work in takang, she has studied every night no matter how busy and tired at the end of day. she and her fellow workers made detailed observations and analyzed conditions at one well, deepening their understanding of the laws governing petroleum development so as to tap every potential. as a result, a new seam was opened and daily output of the oil well was raised nearly 6-fold. 21-year-old an hsueh-fen matured through her study and practice of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. she is now a member of the communist party and the leader of an oil extraction team in charge of several dozen wells and oil pipes tens of thousands of metres in length.

a quarter of a century is a very short time. but in this brief period, enormous changes have taken place in the world excl. imperialists who attempted to cripple china's economy by claiming it was fated to be "oil poor" are now in a panic over what they term an energy crisis in the capitalist world. at the same time the social imperialists who wanted to strangle the chinese economy by cutting off oil supplies are watching china's petroleum developments with disappointment and chagrin.

the speedy development of petroleum industry has not only materially strengthened china's socialist revolution but also will contribute more to the revolutionary cause of the people the world over.

POWER INDUSTRY

East China Province Develops Power Industry

(NCNA-English Foochow, Oct. 14, 1975)

a network of power plants is being built up in east china's fukien province. a few new large and medium-sized power generating units built with government funds have been installed and put into operation this year. a number of small hydro-electric power stations have also been added in rural people's communes. at present, the total power generating capacity of the province is 4 times that of 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution began.

in order to meet the needs for industrial and agricultural development, a number of large and medium-sized hydro-electric and thermal power projects were built in the province during the last few years with funds provided by the government. at the same time, rural people's communes made use of the abundant water resources to establish many small hydro-electric stations. the province now has 5,300 small hydro-electric power stations, accounting for 40 percent of the province's hydro-electric generating capacity, or 8.3 times the 1965 figure. electricity has now been brought to all the people's communes and more than half of the production brigades. more electricity is being used for drainage and irrigation, threshing, pest control and lighting, thus playing an important role in promoting the development of the provincial economy.

the material and equipment for the small hydro-electric power stations were supplied from provincial sources. the capacity of the equipment annually manufactured for small hydro-electric power stations has surpassed 50,000 kw. the output of other power-supply equipment reached or exceeded the accessory requirements of the power stations.

in mobilizing the masses to run the electric power industry, the counties and communes have trained a great number of technicians who are engaged in designing, manufacture, building, maintenance and operation.

COTTON CULTURE

Chinese Scientists Breed New Cotton Variety

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1975)

a new high-yielding, early-ripening and late-withering cotton variety has been evolved by the institute of genetics under the chinese academy of sciences.

"koyi no. 2" was bred by crossing two existing varieties through sexual hybridization, a method tried out by members of the institute since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966. one of the two varieties produces large bolls with good quality of long fibres but with a low fibre percentage and dies down early. the other variety has a high fibre percentage, bears bolls in great number and grows with vigour.

developed after several years of breeding and selection, the new variety produces big bolls with long white fibres and a high fibre percentage. 70 to 80 of such bolls yield half a kilogramme of cotton seed. the plant ripens early and is late-withering, and its strong stalk is resistant to lodging. the new variety, which produces 20 to 30 percent more cotton than the best of the widely planted varieties, is being popularized in different parts of china.

TIBET

Cadres and Workers from Other Parts of China Help with Construction in Tibet

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Oct. 14 1975)

the cadres and workers from various parts of china who have settled in tibet helped pioneer the socialist revolution and construction taking place on the roof of the world.

these cadres and workers of the chinese majority han nationality and a number of china's minority nationalities are doing well in tibet, working alongside local labouring people of tibetan and other chinese nationalities.

the influx of cadres and workers started in 1950 when chairman mao ordered the chinese people's liberation army to advance into tibet to wipe out the imperialist aggressive influences, unify the motherland and emancipate the tibetan people from misery.

these army and civilian cadres were the first group sent by the party to tibet. the construction of the szechwan-tibet and chinghai-tibet highways brought in the road builders as the first group of workers the party sent to tibet.

group after group of cadres and workers joined them in the subsequent years as the revolution deepened and construction developed in tibet.

these cadres and workers under the wise leadership of the party have in the past quarter century disseminated marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought among the serfs, joined them in putting down the armed rebellion engineered by the upper-class reactionary clique in tibet with dalai as its chieftain, undertaken democratic reform and the people's commune movement and helped carry out the historical transition from serfdom to socialism.

a number of comrades laid down their lives for the emancipation of tibet and in the common struggle the cadres and workers of tibetan and other chinese nationalities strengthened their revolutionary unity.

the cadres and workers of han and other chinese nationalities who settled in tibet dedicated themselves to long-term construction projects in line with chairman mao's teaching: "these battalions of ours are wholly dedicated to the liberation of the people and work entirely in the people's interests." they have come to regard tibet as their second home and forged proletarian friendship and unity with the emancipated tibetan serfs.

shen yi, the late deputy departmental director of the public security bureau of the tibet autonomous region, had studied revolutionary theory assiduously and worked devotedly from the moment he arrived in tibet with the p.l.a. in 1951. in the campaign to put down the armed rebellion, he crossed a mountain and penetrated deep behind the enemy lines to gather intelligence. in the twenty years he took only three home leaves to visit his family in the hinterland. in a letter to his daughter, shen yi wrote: "our purpose in life is to eliminate the exploitation of man by man and bring about communism throughout the world." he is one among the many who laid down their lives for the emancipation of the tibetan people.

the veteran cadres and workers have maintained high revolutionary enthusiasm and worked with vigour throughout the past two decades in tibet. among the eleven workers of a road maintenance brigade, half had worked on the szechwan-tibet highway project before they settled in tibet and worked the stretch of highway along the lantsang river for the sake of the revolution. the maintenance workers have worked hard to ensure smooth traffic over the highway, known in tibet as the "golden bridge of happiness", which links lhasa and peking via szechwan province.

the veteran cadres and workers worked alongside the tibetan people in building factories, opening mines, building highways and bridges, schools and hospitals to banish impoverishment and backwardness in tibet and keep pace with the rapid progress in the hinterland.

bearing in mind chairman mao's teaching, they have resolutely implemented the party's nationality policy, learned modestly from the tibetan people and dedicated themselves to serving the people. in this way they themselves have made progress politically.

an example is kung ta-hsi, party committee secretary of damshung county in a northern tibet grassland. he arrived in tibet in 1959 as an ordinary veterinarian from his native tsungming island off the east china sea coast. the deep-seated hatred for the class enemy shown by the emancipated serfs, and the profound proletarian love they cherish for the party and chairman mao was in itself a profound education for kung ta-hsi. determined to devote himself to the socialist revolution and construction in tibet, he learned to speak the tibetan dialect, inured himself to the life of the highlanders and worked side by side with the emancipated herdsmen. the local people called him gong trashi, an affectionate tibetan rendition of his name. tempered in the long revolutionary struggle, kung ta-hsi has become an outstanding party cadre. now a leading cadre of the county, he maintains his close ties with the masses. in the past several years, he has visited all five prefectures, 25 communes, 170 production brigades and close to 1,000 grazing grounds of the county.

following chairman mao's teaching: "a good comrade is one who is more eager to go where the difficulties are greater", the cadres and workers have braved hardships, carried forward the party's tradition of hard struggle and shown revolutionary heroism.

since his arrival in tibet in 1950 with the p.l.a. chang shao-kuei, a 65-year-old boat builder, has worked wherever need arose. he has made 50 ferry boats for use on the chinsha and lhasa rivers, felling trees himself to get the necessary materials.

in sha-ke county 4,700 metres above sea level, doctor yu kuo-min is known to local peasants and herdsmen as the "doctor close to our hearts." he has worked in the county clinic since 1960 and served the tibetan peasants and herdsmen wholeheartedly, treating them in their homes instead of waiting for them to call at the clinic. he has helped all the prefectures and people's communes in the county set up their own medical centres and trained 40 "barefoot" doctors.

when the cadres and workers first arrived in tibet 25 years ago, the reactionary serf-owners claimed: "the snow covered mountains and turbulent rivers in tibet

will defeat the 100,000 troops; they will starve to death." the class enemy's wishful thinking did not materialize. the cadres and workers did not starve. on the contrary, they joined the million-strong serfs in overthrowing the old social system and set tibet on the bright and prosperous road of socialism.

OVERSEAS CHINESE

Woman Writer Han Suyin Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1975)

president wang ping-nan and vice-president ting hsueh-sung of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries gave a dinner here this evening in honour of woman writer han suyin.

present were wang yeh-chiu, director of the state administrative bureau of museums and archaeological data, and chinese writers hsieh ping-hsin, yen wen-ching and yeh chun-chien.

han suyin arrived in peking on september 29 for a visit to china at the invitation of the host association.

POSTAGE STAMPS

China Issues Stamps on National Conference to Learn from Tachai

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1975)

a set of three colour commemorative stamps were issued today by the chinese ministry of posts and tele-communications to mark the convocation of the national conference to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in socialist agriculture.

the design of the first stamp shows a leading cadre joining a peasant in studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat against a background of fluttering red banners inscribed with chairman mao's call "in agriculture, learn from tachai". this reflects the determination of the rural cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants to go all out for socialism and turn more counties into tachai-type counties in response to chairman mao's call.

the design of the second stamp shows cadres working alongside peasants against a background of tachai-type terraced fields. this mirrors their determination to follow the road taken by tachai.

the design of the third stamp depicts china-made combine harvesters working in wheatfields. this shows that china, taking the road of tachai in agriculture, is speeding up farm mechanization and modernization.

the stamps have a face value of eight fen (cents) each.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Liaoning Provincial Song and Dance Troupe Leaves for Europe-Asia Tour

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1975)

a chinese liaoning provincial song and dance troupe with pi wen-ting as its leader and liang tse-min as its deputy leader left peking by air today for friendly visits to albania, yugoslavia, romania and pakistan.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; liu ching-tang, leading member of the ministry of culture; lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and representatives of literary and art workers in the chinese capital.

present were behar shtylla, albanian ambassador to china, and his wife; dushan grubor, minister-counsellor of the yugoslav embassy in peking; ion dorobantu, minister-counsellor of the romanian embassy in peking; and brigadier general iqbal m. shafi, military attache of the pakistan embassy here.

CHINA AND BAHRAIN

Bahrain Government Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1975)

a four-member official delegation of the government of the state of bahrain led by sayed mahmood sayed ahmed al-alawi, minister of finance, arrived here by air today for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of chinese minister of foreign trade li chiang.

it was greeted at the airport by minister li chiang and department director of the ministry of foreign trade chang keng-ho.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets British Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1975)

han nien-lung, chinese vice-foreign minister, met and had a friendly conversation this afternoon with lord chalfont, member of the house of lords of britain, and his wife.

present were hsieh li, leading member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and liang shang-yuan, deputy director of the department of west european affairs of the foreign ministry.

British Guests Leave Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1975)

lord de l'isle, member of the house of lords of britain and chairman of the british phoenix assurance company ltd., and lord michael edward adeane, director of the company, and lady adeane left peking by air this morning on a visit to changsha and kwangchow.

lord de l'isle and his party arrived in china on october 9.

keng tao-ming, general manager of the people's insurance company of china, had a business talk with them and gave a dinner in their honour on october 11.

cheng chih-ping, leading member of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau, also met and feted them.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk Leave Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1975)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk left peking by special train this afternoon on a visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

among those leaving peking for korea by the same train were sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and keat chhon, alternate member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee.

they were seen off at the railway station by li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, and liang feng and kao chien-chung, deputy department directors of the foreign ministry.

present were toch kham doeun, cambodian ambassador to china, and li jae pil, charge d'affaires ad interim of the d.p.r.k. embassy here.

li in chun, chief of the protocol department of the d.p.r.k. ministry of foreign affairs, who made a special trip to peking from pyongyang to greet samdech and madame sihanouk, left here by the same train.

Comrade Yao Wen-yuan Meets Cambodian Journalists Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1975)

yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, met and had a cordial and warm conversation here this afternoon with the cambodian journalists delegation led by sok chhorn with neou keng as deputy leader.

comrade yao wen-yuan extended a warm welcome to the cambodian journalists delegation on its visit to china. he said: you are the first journalists delegation to visit china after the complete liberation of cambodia. you have brought with you the cambodian people's fine revolutionary tradition. your visit will certainly enhance the revolutionary friendship between the chinese and cambodian people. delegation leader sok chhorn said: wherever we went during our visit, we were accorded a fraternal and cordial reception like members of one family. this fully demonstrates the militant friendship between the cambodian and chinese people.

cambodian ambassador to china toch kham doeun was present on the occasion.

present also were chu mu-chih, director of the hsinhua news agency; teng kang, acting director of the central broadcasting administration; pan fei, leading member of the

"people's daily", and wang chen, deputy director of the information department of the foreign ministry.

after the meeting, the chinese and cambodian comrades-in-arms had dinner together.

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Hsinhua News Agency Director Entertains
Cameroon Press Agency Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1975)

chu mu-chih, director of the hsinhua news agency, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the cameroon press agency delegation led by the agency's director ndjiki nya eugene.

among those present on the host side was peng ti, a leading member of the hsinhua news agency. cameroon ambassador to china langue-tsobgny clement was also present.

at the banquet which was full of warm friendship, chu mu-chih and ndjiki nya eugene joined in toasting the further consolidation and development of the friendly relations and cooperation between china and cameroon.

the cameroon press agency delegation arrived here by air this morning.

CHINA AND CONGO

Vice Premier Chen Hsi-lien Meets Congolese
Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1975)

chinese vice-premier chen hsi-lien met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this evening with the delegation of the political department of general staff of the national people's army of the congo led by captain goma-foutou, deputy chief of the n.p.a.c. general staff.

nakouzebi maurice, charge d'affaires ad interim of the congolese embassy here, was present.

among those present were tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; chai cheng-wen, director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence; and ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND ECUADOR

President of National Sports Federation of Ecuador Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1975)

sabino hernandez martinez, president of the national sports federation of ecuador, and his wife left shanghai for home by air today at the end of their friendly visit to china.

during the visit in china, chao cheng-hung, president of the all-china sports federation, and president sabino hernandez martinez held friendly talks on questions of common interest to both parties and reached unanimity of views. a joint statement issued by the two parties declares:

1. the national sports federation of ecuador considers that the all-china sports federation is the sole legal organization to lead sports in all its territory including taiwan province. at the same time it considers that the all-china sports federation and its affiliated associations should have all their rights restored in international sports organizations.

the all-china sports federation expresses its appreciation of this.

2. both parties express the desire to develop sports contacts between the two countries. for this purpose, the two parties will make common efforts to share experience, develop sports and enhance friendship through exchange of visits of sports delegations, technicians and coaches sent by the two federations.

3. both parties consider that this joint statement will contribute to the strengthening of the friendship and unity of the people and sportsmen of the two countries and to the development of sports in the world.

arriving in peking on september 30 for a friendly tour of china, president and mrs. sabino hernandez martinez enjoyed a trip that took them from the chinese capital to shanghai and hangchow. they were guests of honour at a banquet given by president chao cheng-hung on october 6.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Chinese Wu Shu Delegation Gives Performances in Egypt

(NCNA-English Cairo, Oct. 13, 1975)

the chinese wu shu (traditional chinese boxing and sword play) delegation gave performances in bani suef, alexandria and tanta of egypt from october 9 to 12 to the warm welcome of the spectators there.

in bani suef, capital of bani suef governorate, 1,000 people watched with interest the chinese delegation's performance on october 9. shafik esmat, governor of bani suef and president of the egyptian karate federation, received and gave a luncheon in honour of all the members of the delegation before the performance.

the delegation put up a show for 6,000 spectators in alexandria, the second biggest city of the country, on october 11. at the end of the performance, abdel tawab hodeib, governor of alexandria, entered the arena and shook hands with the chinese sportsmen, congratulating them on their success. he gave a reception in honour of the chinese guests the same evening.

on the next day, ahmed el karaly, governor of garbia, and more than 3,000 spectators watched the chinese delegation's performance in tanta, capital of garbia.

the egyptian karate federation gave a reception in honour of the delegation on the evening of october 8.

since its arrival on october 5, the delegation has given five performances for 25,000 spectators.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1975)

a guinean government trade delegation led by abdoulaye toure, minister of foreign trade, arrived here by air this evening.

it was greeted at the airport by li chiang, chinese minister of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned.

guinean ambassador to china aboubacar kamara was on hand.

Guinean Government Trade Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1975)

li chiang, minister of foreign trade, gave a banquet this evening in honour of the guinean government trade delegation led by abdoulaye toure, minister of foreign trade.

guinean ambassador to china aboubacar kamara was present at the banquet.

present were chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, ho kung-kai, director of the department of african affairs of the foreign ministry, and leading members of departments concerned.

minister li chiang and delegation leader abdoulaye toure made toasts at the banquet which was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere. minister li chiang said: "as developing countries, both china and guinea belong to the third world. we should support each other and build our respective countries self-reliantly." he expressed the hope that the friendship between the people of china and guinea and the relations of trade cooperation between the two countries would be constantly developed.

minister toure said: "the people of guinea and china are on the same front against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. the guinean people, like the chinese people, are building our country by relying on our own efforts." he praised the chinese people for their achievements made in all fields and proposed a toast to the unity and lasting friendship between the guinean and chinese people.

the two ministers held talks this afternoon.

CHINA AND GUYANA

Guyanese Trade and Economic Delegation Arrives in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 14, 1975)

a guyanese trade and economic delegation led by george king, minister of trade and consumer protection, arrived here by train this afternoon to attend china's 1975 autumn export commodities fair.

it was greeted at the railway station by kou ching-yen, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and liu shun-lien, deputy director of the provincial bureau of foreign trade.

in the evening, vice-chairman kou ching-yen gave a banquet in honour of the guyanese guests.

present was chai shu-fan, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, now in kwangchow.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Yao Wen-yuan Meets Iraqi Journalists

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1975)

chinese leader yao wen-yuan met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with waliad al-janabi, deputy director-general of the iraqi news agency, abudeia rahaim al-shariefye, theoretical study editor of the "republic", and zaid al-hally, editor of the "revolution".

iraqi ambassador to china falih a.r. al-samarrai was present on the occasion.

also present were lu ying, leading member of the "people's daily", and wang chen, deputy director of the information department of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Young Workers' Group from Osaka in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1975)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation this morning with all members of the japanese young worker activists' friendship group from osaka with hirohachiro kaku as its leader and yukiko takeda as its secretary-general.

the group arrived in peking on october 11 after visiting shanghai, kwangchow, changsha, shaoshan, chengchow, sian and yenan.

Early Conclusion of Japan-China Peace and Friendship Treaty Urged

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 13, 1975)

a proposal offered to miki's cabinet on october 7 by the japan socialist party, the komei party and the japan-china national congress demanded the immediate conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty with the inclusion of an anti-hegemony clause on the basis of the japan-china joint statement.

according to yesterday's "shakai shimbo", organ of the japan socialist party, the proposal was offered in accordance with a decision made at a mass meeting on september 29 marking the third anniversary of the publication of the japan-china joint statement and demanding the conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty.

the proposal said: "the anti-hegemony issue has already been resolved in the japan-china joint statement, therefore the conclusion of the japan-china peace and friendship treaty should have no obstacle. it is dangerous to delete the anti-hegemony clause. it is intolerable to cut this spirit out of the joint statement."

the proposal stressed: "the government should conclude, in accordance with the spirit of the japan-china joint statement, as soon as possible the japan-china peace and friendship treaty which pledges not to seek hegemony and opposes efforts by others to establish such hegemony."

the proposal said in conclusion that the government of japan would keep pace with the new trend in asia, and in order to maintain durable peace between japan and china, it should make an all-out effort to fulfil the task of concluding the japan-china treaty of peace and friendship."

China-Japan Track and Field Meet Opens in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 13, 1975)

the first china-japan track and field friendly meet opened here yesterday.

kenzo kono, president of the house of councillors and president of the japan amateur athletic federation, spoke at the opening ceremony. he said: "since a proposal was made for an exchange in track and field sports between japan and china, ten years have passed and the desire has finally come true today after overcoming many difficulties." he added: "we believe this friendly meet will further deepen and strengthen the good-neighbourly and friendly relations between the two countries."

ni chih-chin, leader of the chinese track and field delegation, said: "we are paying a friendly visit to your country and taking part in the meet in accordance with agreements reached between athletic federations of the two countries. this is an important development in the history of athletic exchanges between the two countries."

he added: "we believe that the visit and matches will not only help increase our profound friendship with the japanese people but also enable us to learn a lot."

after the ceremony, friendly matches were held by japanese and chinese athletes despite rain. they exchanged experience and their friendship was strengthened through the matches.

kenzo nakajima, director general of the japan-china cultural exchange association, and hanji aoki, vice-president of the japan amateur athletic federation, were present at the opening ceremony and watched the matches.

a cocktail party was given yesterday evening by kenzo kono in honour of the chinese track and field delegation.

Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) Holds Annual Convention in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 13, 1975)

the tokyo headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) held its 1975 annual convention here yesterday.

among those attending the convention were hisao kuroda, chairman of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) headquarters, seimin miyazaki, director general of the association, and hiroshi ishii, representative of the tokyo headquarters of the japan socialist party.

li lien-ching, counsellor of the chinese embassy, and wu pu-wen, vice-chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents, also attended.

the 1975 action policy and a declaration were adopted at the convention. the action policy says: "to conclude a japan-china peace and friendship treaty is an extremely important affair concerning whether or not japan completely implements the japan-china joint statement. it is also a concrete guarantee for an ever-lasting friendship between japan and china. we demand an early conclusion of the proposed peace treaty with the anti-hegemony clause included in its text in accordance with the japan-china joint statement."

it points out that "there are people at home and abroad who oppose the conclusion of such a treaty. they are the forces that are against japan-china friendship and want to reverse the wheel of history. they are also anti-china forces which are advocating and pursuing hegemony. they are trying hard to undermine conclusion of the treaty and obstruct the development of the movement for japan-china friendship." "we must strengthen our unity, expand our forces and unite with the broad masses of the people who cherish japan-china friendship, in order to smash the anti-china plot."

the declaration says: "we are determined to unite with the people of various strata on a broader basis to fight against enemies at home and abroad. the urgent task at present is to strive for an early conclusion of the peace treaty with the anti-hegemony clause written in its text."

Wang Yun-sheng Fetes Hyogo Prefecture Delegation for Japan-China Friendship

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1975)

wang yun-sheng, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the hyogo prefecture delegation for japan-china friendship. leader of the delegation is tokitada sakai, governor of hyogo prefecture, and the deputy leaders are keinosuke ozaki and toru tamura.

the guests and hosts had a cordial and friendly conversation over the dinner.

among those present were sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association; wang hsiao-yun, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the ministry of foreign affairs; and leading members of other organizations concerned.

the delegation arrived here this afternoon at the invitation of the host association.

Japanese Press Demands Early Conclusion of Japan-China Peace Treaty

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 13, 1975)

japanese progressive journals in their recent articles have warmly greeted the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china and the third anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations between japan and china and strongly urged the japanese government to conclude at an early date a japan-china peace and friendship treaty.

the monthly "japan-china cultural exchange", organ of the japan-china cultural exchange association, in an article by kenzo nakajima, director-general of the association, says on october 1: "it was after the publication of the joint statement by the japanese and chinese governments in 1972 which dispersed the dark clouds hanging over the two countries for decades that diplomatic relations between the two countries were normalized. it is necessary for the japanese and chinese governments to conclude a peace and friendship treaty to further consolidate the joint statement."

the article stresses: "the position against hegemony is of great importance not only for guaranteeing friendship and peace between japan and china but also for the stability in asia. (the japanese government) should make clear this stand and conclude the peace treaty as early as

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the article stresses: "the position against hegemony is of great importance not only for guaranteeing friendship and peace between japan and china but also for the stability in asia. (the japanese government) should make clear this stand and conclude the peace treaty as early as

regard to the principle set forth in the japan-china joint statement."

the weekly "japan and china", organ of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), in its editorial on september 29 says that since the normalization of diplomatic relations between japan and china," tremendous progress has been made in personnel, economic and cultural exchanges between the two peoples. the japanese nation's understanding about china is deepening. despite the existence of various problems between the governments of the two countries, we are very happy that concrete business agreements on trade, aviation, navigation and fishery have been signed in the past three years.

the editorial says, on the occasion of the third anniversary of the restoration of diplomatic relations between japan and china, we must be "vigilant against intrigues of domestic and foreign reactionary forces who are attempting to reverse the trend of the new era. we must raise our voices to demand that the japanese government conclude with china a treaty of peace and friendship with an anti-hegemony clause and we must unfold a persistent campaign for its realization."

an editorial in the september issue of the "journalists league bulletin" says: "the japan-china joint statement issued three years ago is a historic document showing that the japanese people should take the path of japan-china friendship and opposition to hegemonism."

it says: "we cannot but express indignation at soviet interference in our internal affairs. the soviet union opposes the anti-hegemony clause, but we consider this clause as the core of a treaty of peace and friendship between japan and china and this clause can only be the inevitable demand of the japanese people themselves in order not to repeat the bitter experiences of aggression abroad as the japanese militarists did in the past. the soviet opposition to the anti-hegemony clause shows that it is seeking hegemony. since the recent so-called 'european security conference', the soviet union has been shamelessly obstructing and undermining the conclusion of the proposed treaty in order to continue to occupy illegally our northern territories and drag japan into their 'asian collective security system'."

the editorial says: "we must persistently demand the return of the four northern islands by the soviet union and strongly denounce and smash its unjustified intervention." it adds in conclusion: "the experiences in the past three years show that the road indicated in the japan-china joint statement is the only bright road which the japanese people should take. we must resolutely advance along this road."

Japanese Gathering Urges Early Conclusion
of Japan-China Treaty of Peace and Friendship

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 14, 1975)

the seisho branch of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) in kanagawa prefecture held a forum in hiratsuka city on october 11 to mark the 25th anniversary of the founding of the association and press for the early conclusion of a japan-china treaty of peace and friendship.

kinkatsu saionji, adviser of the central headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) spoke at the gathering. he declared that: when japan and china restored diplomatic relations and issued the joint statement on september 29, 1972, both assured the principles of peaceful co-existence and opposition to hegemonism. but, it is to be regretted that up to date, the japan-china treaty of peace and friendship has not been concluded because the japanese government has yielded to the pressure from the north on the question of anti-hegemonism. he said: "retrospecting the history of the japan-china relations we know that in the period when the japanese imperialists were committing aggression abroad the hegemonic acts of the japanese militarists had brought tremendous disasters to the chinese people and japanese people. to maintain friendship between japan and china from generation to generation the anti-hegemonism clause must be written in full in the japan-china treaty of peace and friendship. instead of submitting to any outside pressure, japan should take the lead in combating hegemonism."

he said, "whenever anti-hegemonism is mentioned, the polar bear jumps up to oppose, intervene and exert pressure. this just shows that it admits voluntarily it is practising hegemonism."

"the international situation is developing," he added, "the times are advancing. no hegemony can check the growth of the friendship between the peoples of japan and china".

he stressed: "the japan-china peace and friendship treaty must be signed and the anti-hegemonism clause must be included. the japan-china joint statement must be developed and no retreat is permitted."

appealing to all participants, he declared: "let us join hands and bring about the early conclusion of the japan-china peace and friendship treaty and make the friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples last from generation to generation.

his speech was enthusiastically applauded.

before the gathering, a chinese colour feature film "pine ridge" was screened to the warm welcome of the audience.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican "Blue Cross" Football Team Plays Liaoning Eleven in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1975)

mexico's "blue cross" football team played china's liaoning team to a one-all draw in a friendly match before 80,000 enthusiastic spectators at the peking workers' stadium this evening.

chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission, lu chin-tung, leading member of the commission, and li feng-lou, leading member of the chinese football association, attended the match and met guillermo alvarez macias, leader of the mexican "blue cross" football delegation, and gaston lopez vazquez and alfredo alvarez cuevas, deputy leaders of the delegation. mrs. anguiano, wife of the mexican ambassador to china, fernando flores tejada, charge d'affaires ad interim of the mexican embassy, and his wife were present at the match and the meeting.

mexican footballers are known for their international prestige and the "blue cross" team has won the national championships on many occasions. the liaoning side was winner at the latest third national games.

both sides used the 4-2-4 formation in the keenly fought and friendly match this evening. showing a polished game and good speed, the tall visitors mounted repeated attacks on the left wing before centering for shots within the penalty area. the hosts countered with active tackling in midfield and time and again pulled off sudden strikes up either wing in the course of steady defence. the first half ended in a goalless draw.

the mexicans packed increasing power behind their hits in the second half and collected their lone goal in the 16th minute of play when inside left gomez weaved past three defenders to score within the penalty area. the equalizer came a few minutes later as left-half chih shang-pin slammed in a 20-yarder on a direct free kick.

the excellent performance of both teams drew rounds of warm cheers and applause from the packed stands.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Badminton Players Hold Matches in Pakistan

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Oct. 13, 1975)

the chinese youth badminton team held its first friendly contest with the pakistan national badminton team here during the last two days.

the superb competition between chinese and pakistan players and a doubles exhibition match given by chinese girls won enthusiastic applause.

the chinese players arrived in islamabad on october 10.

they called on syed zakir hussain, director of the pakistan sports board who entertained them at a dinner.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of Chinese Embassy in Philippines Arrives in Manila

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1975)

hsiao teh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of china in the republic of the philippines, and his party arrived in manila today, according to a manila report.

they were met at the airport by mr. katigbak, director of protocol of the department of foreign affairs of the philippines, mr. malik, pakistan charge d'affaires, and representatives of overseas chinese.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romania-China Friendship Association Delegation Tours Soochow, Shanghai and Hangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 14, 1975)

the delegation of the romania-china friendship association left here for peking by air today after its friendly visits to soochow, shanghai and hangchow. leader of the delegation is pavel stefan, member of the central committee of the romanian communist party and vice-president of the romania-china friendship association.

during their stay in the three cities, the romanian friends were entertained at banquets given on separate occasions by hua lin-sen, deputy secretary of the soochow city committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the city revolutionary committee; hsu ching-hsien, secretary of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee and vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee; and tieh ying, secretary of the c.p.c. chekiang provincial committee and vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee.

in shanghai, the romanian delegation paid a call at the site of the first national congress of the communist party of china and inspected the shanghai industrial exhibition, factories and the fengcheng housing estate. in soochow and hangchow, it visited industrial units and scenic spots and historical sites.

CHINA AND RWANDA

Rwandan Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1975)

the rwandan trade delegation led by nahimana theoneste, secretary-general of the ministry of finance and economy of rwanda, left here yesterday for a visit to shanghai before going home.

seeing it off at the airport were leading members of chinese departments concerned and j.n. rugiramigabo, charge d'affaires ad interim of the rwandan embassy here.

CHINA AND SINGAPORE

Kwangchow Acrobatic Troupe Gives Premiere in Singapore

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1975)

the kwangchow acrobatic troupe of china gave its premiere yesterday evening at the national theatre of singapore to the warm welcome of over 3,000 spectators, according to a report from singapore.

among those watching the performance were singapore minister for culture jek yuen thong and his wife,

senior parliamentary secretary to the ministry of culture shaari bin tadin and his wife, parliamentary secretary to the ministry of home affairs lim quan hoo and his wife, permanent secretary to the ministry for culture kwa soon chuan and his wife, and chairman of the national theatre trust lim siam kim and his wife.

as the curtain raised, the chinese acrobats in colourful national costumes greeted the audience by waving bouquets. one of them mounted a ladder on the shoulders of another and unfurled a red silk streamer inscribed with the slogan in chinese: "long live the great unity among the people of the world". this drew warm and enthusiastic applause from the spectators. then the lion dance and 12 other items were presented by the chinese acrobats. the over two-hour-long performance was punctuated with stormy applause and cheers. when a girl magician brought forth a red silk banner inscribed in both chinese and english with the slogan "long live the friendship between the peoples of china and singapore", thunderous applause and ovation burst out again in the hall as the sentiment of the spectators reached its climax.

after the performance, minister jek yuen thong and his wife mounted the stage, shook hands with the chinese acrobats to congratulate them on their success and presented them with bouquets.

around noon yesterday, leader of the chinese troupe li wei-ying, deputy leaders yang yi-ming and kuo tung-chun and representatives of the acrobats paid a courtesy call on minister for culture jek yuen thong.

on the evening of october 11, permanent secretary to the ministry for culture kwa soon chuan gave a dinner for the chinese troupe in the name of the chairman of the national theatre trust.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Purge Among High-Ranking Officials in Soviet Union

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1975)

the brezhnev clique has completed a new round of purge and reshuffle of responsible officials in various union republics, as the internal contradictions in the soviet union grow sharper.

namelists of the presidiums of the supreme soviets and the councils of ministers of the 15 union republics were made public after the first sessions of the ninth supreme soviets of these republics. they show a considerable change among the republics' principal responsible officials. the presidents of the presidiums of the supreme soviets of armenia, latvia and ukraine are new; so are all the 11 vice-presidents of the supreme soviets of six other union republics. each of another five union republics had half of the vice-presidents of its supreme soviet presidium removed and replaced.

the chairmen of the tajik and armenian councils of ministers are new and more than 40 per cent of the first vice-chairmen and vice-chairmen of the council of ministers of each of seven other republics have been replaced. among the seven, all the five vice-chairmen including the first vice-chairman of the tajik council of ministers are new; kazakh, five out of seven; and armenia, four out of six.

seven union republics had about 40 per cent of their ministers and chairmen of the committees replaced. among them, armenia, 53 per cent; georgia and kazakh, 47 per cent.

the reshuffle is a sign of the brezhnev clique's tighter control over the national minorities. for instance, both the president of the supreme soviet presidium and the chairman of the council of ministers of armenia have been replaced. 66 per cent of the vice-chairmen of its council of ministers and 53 per cent of its ministers and chairmen of the committees have also been replaced. over 70 per cent of the vice-chairmen of the kazakh council of ministers and 47 per cent of its ministers and chairmen of the committees have been replaced; and the chairman and all the vice-chairmen of the tajik council of ministers and 41 per cent of its ministers and chairmen of the committees are new.

in the reshuffle, the kremlin paid special attention to the departments whose duty is to strengthen the fascist dictatorship and thought control. the ministers of the interior of kazakh, tajik, kirghiz, armenia, georgia and latvia have been replaced, so were the chairmen of the state security committees of uzbek, turkmen and armenia and the azerbaijan minister of justice.

of the heads of the ministries of culture and state committees for cinematography, for publishing, printing and bookselling and for television and radio of all the union republics, 20 have been replaced.

the brezhnev clique has made it a practice to dismiss the heads of the various departments of economy as scapegoats for the deterioration of the country's economic situation. this time, 67 of the heads of the ministries of agriculture, farm produce purchases, light industry, home trade and construction of all the union republics have been removed and replaced.

as was revealed in the soviet press, the change among the leading personnel of the regions, municipalities and districts and at lower levels was even greater.

purge and reshuffle are going on within the party structure and the armed forces.

purge and reshuffle of personnel have been the usual practice for the soviet revisionist bosses such as khrushchov and brezhnev. but whatever they may try, they cannot stave off the sharpening class and national contradictions and the worsening political and economic crises at home - both being the result of the restoration of capitalism.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese Embassy in Peking Gives Reception for Visiting Sudanese High-Ranking Military Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1975)

m.h. mattar, charge d'affaires ad interim of the sudanese embassy in peking, gave a reception at the embassy here this afternoon for the sudanese high-ranking military delegation led by major general tag el sir ahmed el magboul, commander of the sudanese armoured forces, on the occasion of its visit to china.

among the guests were li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; huang hsin-ting, commander, and ho chin-nien, deputy commander, of the armoured forces of the p.l.a.; and leading members of other departments concerned.

Yeh Chien-ying Meets Sudanese High-Ranking Military Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1975)

yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission and minister of national defence, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this evening with all members of the sudanese high-ranking military delegation led by major general tag el sir ahmed el magboul, commander of the armoured forces.

charge d'affaires ad interim m.h. mattar and military attache col. ali ali salih of the sudanese embassy in peking were present.

present were li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; commander huang hsin-ting, deputy commander ho chin-nien and deputy chief of staff ma tzu-hao of the p.l.a. armoured forces; chao chun-cheng, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence; and lin chao-nan, deputy director of the department of west asian and north african affairs of the foreign ministry.

Sudanese High-Ranking Military Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1975)

the sudanese high-ranking military delegation led by major general tag el sir ahmed el magboul, commander of the armoured forces, left here for home by plane today.

seeing it off at the airport were huang hsin-ting, commander of the armoured forces of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of departments concerned, including li ching, hsing yung-ning, ma chih-hao, cheng hsueh-yu, chang tung-huan, wang le-tien, chao chun-cheng and lin chao-nan.

on hand also were m.h. mattar, charge d'affaires ad interim, and colonel ali ali salih, military attache, of the sudanese embassy here.

during its stay in peking, the delegation visited a tank unit of the p.l.a. peking units and an air force aviation academy.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

"Chinese Film Week" Held in Sweden

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Oct. 13, 1975)

a "chinese film week" was held from october 6 to 12 under the joint sponsorship of the swedish-chinese friendship association and the people's cinema of sweden on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

during the week, the people's cinema gave shows of feature films "pine ridge" and "bright sunny skies", the modern revolutionary dance drama "children of the grassland" as well as scientific and educational films and documentaries about china's industry, agriculture, medical service and health work, culture and sports, scientific research and environmental protection.

before each show, people who had visited china were asked by the sponsoring organizations to brief the audience on the situation there to deepen their understanding of it.

the films were well received.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian Zanzibar Information, Broadcasting and Television Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1975)

teng kang, acting director of the central broadcasting administration, this evening gave a banquet in honour of the tanzanian zanzibar information, broadcasting and television delegation led by khamis darwesh, principal adviser to the zanzibar ministry of information, broadcasting and television of the united republic of tanzania.

present on the occasion were omari, charge d'affaires ad interim of the tanzanian embassy in peking, and his wife, and leading members of press circles in the chinese capital, including pan fei, wang shou-jen and chao ti-sheng.

the delegation arrived here for a visit to china at the invitation of the central broadcasting administration.

CHINA AND UN

UNCTAD Secretary-General Arrives in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 14, 1975)

gamani corea, secretary-general of the united nations conference on trade and development (unctad), and his special assistant zamig cutajaf arrived here by rail today on a tour of china by invitation.

they were met at the station by tang kuo-liang, vice-chairman of the kwangchow city revolutionary committee, and juan ke-ming, deputy director of the kwangtung provincial bureau of foreign trade.

the u.n. officials were guests at a dinner hosted by liang chin-tang, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, this evening.

CHINA AND US

Statement by Spokesman of Information Department of Chinese Foreign Ministry on US Government's Connivance At and Support To Tibetan Traitor's Activities in US

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1975)

the spokesman of the information department of the ministry of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china made the following statement today on the u.s. government's connivance at and support to the tibetan traitors' activities in the united states:

it has been learned that a so-called "office of tibet" set up in new york city, u.s.a., has been circulating "news" bulletins, in which it has spread all sorts of slanders against our great socialist motherland. it is stated in the "bulletins" that the "office" is an "agent" of the traitor dalai, that it is registered under the foreign agents registration act of the united states and that the "bulletins" are filed with the u.s. department of justice. regarding this matter, the chinese liaison office in the united states made representations to the u.s. state department on july 30 last year, pointing out that this was intolerable and requesting the u.s. side to give an explanation and ban the "office". but the u.s. side procrastinated and gave no reply on the excuse that investigations were needed.

according to recent reports, a "tibetan song and dance ensemble" is going to the united states on a performance tour in mid-october. on august 8 the chinese liaison office in the united states pointed out to the u.s. state department that it was against the spirit of the shanghai communique for the u.s. side to remain deaf to the chinese side's request concerning the banning of the "office" of the tibetan traitors and, moreover, to have now a song and dance ensemble of the tibetan traitors come to the united states for a performance tour. the chinese liaison office reiterated its request that the u.s. side ban that "office" and asked it to take measures to stop the "song and dance ensemble" from going to the united states to carry out activities. but in its reply to the chinese side on september 24, the u.s. state department flagrantly asserted that these activities of the tibetan traitors were in accord with the constitution and law of the united states. on october 8 the chinese liaison office in the united states reaffirmed china's principled stand to the u.s. state department and asked the u.s. side to reconsider its approach. but the u.s. side obstinately clung to its unreasonable position and once again refused to attend to this matter, using the u.s. constitution and law as a pretext. it is thus most clear that the u.s. government openly connives at and supports the above-mentioned treasonable activities of the tibetan traitors in the united states. this action of the u.s. side is an undisguised interference in china's internal affairs and a flagrant violation of the principles of the shanghai sino-u.s. communique.

it is known to all that tibet has been an inalienable part of china's territory since ancient times. tibet was peacefully liberated twenty-five years ago. after the putting down of the armed rebellion of the reactionary ruling clique of the upper strata with dalai as its chieftain in 1959, democratic reforms were carried out in tibet, the dark and cruel feudal serf system was abolished, and the million serfs stood up and became masters of their own fate. in 1965 the tibet autonomous region was established. in this short historical period, tibetan society has skipped several centuries in its development. today, a resplendent socialist new tibet stands rock-firm on the southwestern frontier of our great motherland. the handful of traitors, dalai and others, who have hired themselves out to foreign forces and vainly attempted to restore the barbarous feudal serf system and divide china, have long been repudiated by the masses of the people in tibet and all china. the treasonable activities of dalai and others, like the plottings of mayflies to topple a giant tree, can in no way obstruct the advancing strides of socialist new tibet. any foreign forces that attempt to make use of the dalai traitors to achieve their ulterior objective are also doomed to failure.

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Delegation of Leaders of US World Affairs Organizations Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1975)

the delegation of leaders of u.s. world affairs organizations left here by plane this morning to visit other parts of china before going home. leader of the delegation is cyrus r. vance, vice-chairman of the board of the council on foreign relations, and deputy leader is arthur h. rosen, president of the national committee on united states-china relations.

chou chiu-yeh, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, was present at the airport to see the delegation off.

george bush, chief of the liaison office of the united states of america in china, was also on hand.

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

First Chinese Ambassador to Venezuela Leaves for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1975)

ling ching, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the republic of venezuela, left here for his post in caracas by air today.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Chinese Army Table Tennis Team Leaves for Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1975)

an "august first" table tennis team of the chinese people's liberation army with wang ping-jen as its leader and ho chieh as deputy leader left peking by air today for a friendly visit to the democratic republic of viet nam.

the team was seen off at the airport by leading members of organizations concerned chen chi-tung and yin tso-chen as well as charge d'affaires ad interim tran trung of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam here.

Ministry of National Defence Gives Reception
for Vietnam Army Volleyball Teams

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1975)

the ministry of national defence gave a reception here this evening to warmly welcome the viet nam people's army men's and women's volleyball teams with nguyen ngoc phung as leader and le ba hoi as deputy leader on their friendly visit to china.

charge d'affaires ad interim tran trung of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam and counsellor nguyen thanh cong of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam were present.

present were hu wei, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; huang yu-kun, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department; leading members of other departments concerned yin tso-chen, li wei, chen chi-tung and wang wen-chung; and p.l.a. volleyball coaches and players.

in their speeches, huang yu-kun and nguyen ngoc phung expressed the hope that the great unity and militant friendship between the peoples, armies and sportsmen of china and viet nam would be constantly consolidated and developed.

the reception was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere.

the viet nam people's army men's and women's volleyball teams arrived in peking by train today.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Norwegian Minister Supports Thesis on Patrimonial Sea of 200 Miles

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Oct. 12, 1975)

norway will firmly support the position for 200-mile patrimonial sea, declared norwegian minister for the law of the sea jens evensen when he arrived here yesterday, mexican papers reported.

the purpose of the norwegian position is for countries to defend their fishery resources, the minister said. he said that the unbridled catch of fishes has made certain fishes on the verge of extinction. it is also the cause of considerable diminution of fishes off the coasts of latin american countries, norway and other countries in the world.

it is reported that during his visit to mexico, jens evensen will make contacts with mexican foreign ministry officials and give reports on the norwegian position on the exclusive economic zone or the patrimonial sea of 200 miles.

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* NATIONAL *
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SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Gratifying Results Obtained by Futan University in Scientific Research

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 14, 1975)

(NCNA Shanghai, October 13, 1975) By energetically conducting scientific research work in conjunction with the needs of teaching and national construction, Futan University in Shanghai has obtained gratifying results.

In recent years, by setting up a new system based on the "three-in-one combination" of teaching, productive labor and scientific research in the revolution in education and looking upon the problems that urgently need to be solved in national construction as key problems in scientific research, Futan University has taken up in all more than 420 scientific research projects in electronic technique, laser, luminous source of electricity, petroleum catalysis, crop culture and other fields. Up to the present, more than 280 scientific research projects have been completed. Many of the scientific research results have been made trial use of or popularized in the departments of metallurgy, electro-mechanical industry, ship-building, light industry, scientific instruments, agriculture, cinematography and medicine.

For example, research in "digital processing of seismic prospecting" is of important value to the prospecting and exploitation of China's petroleum. "Digital processing of seismic prospecting" is a scientific technique that emerged in the sixties. It first causes an artificial earthquake with explosion in the prospecting area and then uses electronic computers to compute, analyze and process the data of seismic waves so as to determine the structure of the strata and discover the deposits of petroleum and natural gas. After more than one year of effort, Futan University, working in cooperation with the geological prospecting departments, has built through research a set of special equipment for the digital-processing electronic computers. By analyzing and processing the geological data of several hundred spots along the southeastern coast of China, it has provided abundant data for the petroleum prospecting departments to select well sites. In May last year,

the marine prospecting ship "Prospecting No. 1" made use of the data provided by them to successfully drill the first oil well based on general geological investigation at the southern part of the Yellow Sea. The prospecting results show that the actual stratigraphic structure is in agreement with the results computed.

Besides making energetic development and application of scientific research, Futan University pays great attention to the study of the basic theory of natural science. In conjunction with research work and teaching, the broad masses of teachers and students seriously study Marxist dialectics of nature, and constantly criticize idealism and metaphysics in the academic sphere. The school consistently adheres to the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend," constantly organizes academic discussion activities, publishes the Futan Academic Journal, encourages the discussion of different academic viewpoints, and strives to make use of the Marxist viewpoint to guide research work in basic theory. In recent years, they have obtained certain research results in theoretical physics, astrophysics, fluid mechanics, mathematics and other fields. In June last year when American physicist Yang Chen-ning came to visit China, Professor Ku Ch'ao-hao and others of the Department of Mathematics of Futan University studied with him the theory of "standard field" (规范场) in modern physics. This theory has a specific role to play in the study of elementary particles and the study of the "field of gravitation." In cooperation with Yang Chen-ning, Ku Ch'ao-hao and others have obtained certain results in studying the structure of the equation of the standard field and the way to solve problems, the relationship between the gravitational equation of the standard field and Einstein's theory of gravitation, and the matching and interaction of the standard field.

Based on the principle of "making the past serve the present and foreign things serve China," Futan University also conducts research in the history of natural science. The Shanghai Museum keeps as a treasure a kind of ancient bronze mirror of the Western Han made more than 2,000 years ago. The ancient people called it the "diaphanous mirror." Its obverse side is smooth and bright and its reverse side is engraved with inscriptions and patterns. When the sun shines directly on the surface of the mirror, the picture and words at the back are clearly reflected on the wall opposite the mirror. The art and craft for the manufacture of this kind of mirror had been lost after the T'ang Dynasty. For several centuries, many scientists of China and other countries had voiced many controversial views over the theory of this "diaphanous" ancient mirror and the art and craft for manufacturing it. Early this year, after half a year of research in coordination with the units concerned, the Department of Optics of Futan University finally revealed the secret of this ancient mirror. This discovery not only has provided important data for studying the history of the development of natural science in ancient China, but is also of important reference value to the study and manufacture of modern precision optical instruments.

In the past few years, Futan University had established relations of cooperation with more than 130 factories, people's communes and scientific research organizations. The teachers and students spend about one-third of the school year running schools with open doors in these units and carrying out scientific research in conjunction with teaching. The project of "comprehensive

utilization of smoke and dust from the smelting of slag rich in manganese in blast furnace" was completed by the teachers and students of the third-year class specializing in rare elements chemistry of the Department of Chemistry in the course of running a school with open doors in a metallurgical plant. In the past, a large volume of yellow smoke and dust spurted every day from the smokestack of this plant. This "yellow dragon" not only polluted the environment but also squandered away many very valuable rare metal elements. The taming of the "yellow dragon" to turn cast-off things into treasures was a problem which this plant had to solve urgently. After the teachers and students came to this plant, they seriously summed up the practical experience of the working masses in the comprehensive utilization of smoke and dust, and made use of the theory and knowledge they had learned to conduct research. After conducting scores of experiments together with the workers, they created a new technology for making comprehensive utilization of smoke and dust. By extracting manganese, zinc, thallium, gallium, indium and other rare elements from the smoke and dust, they could reduce the pollution of the environment as well as create wealth for the country. Through this topical research, the students also greatly raised their competence in analyzing and solving problems.

In the course of conducting scientific research work, Futan University energetically trained the new forces and organized the middle-aged and young teachers and students to conduct scientific research together. Meanwhile, the old teachers were actively encouraged to take part in scientific research activities. They were supplied with assistants and the necessary conditions so that their strong points could be brought into play. An old teacher and several middle-aged and young teachers formed themselves into a group and went to the factories to investigate the difficult points related to mathematics in production technique, study the experience of the workers in solving these difficult points and sum up theory in the study of mathematics. In the process of studying the theory of "pendulum swing and imitation spiral," in accordance with the rich practical experience of the workers in polygonal cutting, polishing and processing the lenses of optical instruments, and cutting the spiral mud propeller, they developed through research a new mathematical formula. After this formula was applied in production, it not only reduced the amount of mechanical equipment and simplified the processing procedure, but also took shorter time to perform work of good quality. Whenever this old teacher talked about this incident, he deeply felt the importance of studying theory in conjunction with practice.

The scientific research work of Futan University has drawn energetic support from the relevant factories, people's communes and scientific research units. The laboratory for conducting experiments in the luminous source of electricity of this school has in recent years successfully trial produced through research more than twenty kinds of new luminous sources of electricity. The trial production through research of these luminous sources of electricity was carried out in all cases in coordination with and with the support of many factories. When the metal halide lamp built by them through research was brought to the factory for trial use, the workers warmly said, "Your work is our work. You have built the lamp and we are going to test it. We'll supply you with whatever data you need." The workers gave a detailed

account of the trial use of the lamp. They also thought of ways and made suggestions to help the laboratory to improve the quality of the lamp. After it was improved a number of times in trial manufacture, this metal halide lamp is not only strong in light intensity and good in photochromic effect, but is also small and light, and its application has been popularized in the iron and steel, printing and cinematographic industries.

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NOVELS

About the Molding of the Image of Liang Yung-sheng in the Novel Big Sword

by

Ch'ao Hui (朝晖)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 20, 1975)

Comrade Kuo Ch'eng-ching's new work Big Sword in three volumes (published by the People's Literature Publishing House) is a novel welcomed by the broad masses of readers published recently. It vividly portrays the combat life of a big sword group of the Eighth Army during the period of War of Resistance against Japan and warmly praises Chairman Mao's great thought on people's war. One of the major achievements of the novel is that it has successfully molded the unique heroic image of Liang Yung-sheng, son of a hired farmhand and the leader of the big sword group.

Liang Yung-sheng was the heroic figure who fought his way through hails of bullets in the national war against the Japanese. No doubt it is very important that the novel should lay emphasis on describing the heroic quality of Liang Yung-sheng who fought valiantly at the risk of his life in the struggle against the enemies. Many scenes of combat between us and the enemy in the book, such as "pulling a tooth out of the mouth of the tiger," "back thrust," breakthrough at Ninganchai, and "land of glinting swords" are all full of sound and fury and very fascinating.

However, the writer has not gone for a thrilling plot and portrayed Liang Yung-sheng as a legendary figure because of this. At the time of portraying armed combats, he devotes his energy to describing how Liang Yung-sheng consciously heightened his political and ideological awareness, and seriously studied Chairman Mao's works, how he energetically made propaganda among, organized and armed the masses, and how he conducted thorough and meticulous ideological and political work within the big sword group and launched a political offensive against the puppet troops. Liang Yung-sheng's ideology and personality are delineated by means of these descriptions. Liang Yung-sheng not only required the fighters of the big sword group to fight bravely, but also devoted much energy to arouse their national hatred, heighten their class consciousness, and train them into acquiring a high sense of organization and an iron-clad sense of discipline.

Outside the big sword group, Liang Yung-sheng not only made use of every opportunity to make propaganda and organize the basic-level masses who resolutely supported the Communist Party and the Eighth Army to participate in the struggle against Japan, but also purposefully conducted ideological work for those "timid" intellectuals such as the primary school teacher Fang Chih-ming on the foundation of acquainting himself with the conditions of the latter. When Fang Chih-ming lost the game of chess because he wanted to keep a "pawn," he seized hold of the opportunity to explain in everyday language the revolutionary truth that only those who were not afraid of

sacrifices and able to take the initiative to launch attack could win victory in the War of Resistance against Japan. He helped Fang Chih-ming to study Chairman Mao's brilliant works, and finally made this figure, who had been confined to a small world and had the desire to resist Japan but not the courage for action, to join the ranks against the Japanese and take part together with the members of the children corps in propaganda activities against the Japanese such as "teaching lessons to the enemies."

Many passages of the novel have naturally and symbolically shown Liang Yung-sheng's art of consciously conducting the political work without appearing to have done so. They are intriguing to read. The drawback is that there is too much padding and the dialogue is too long in some places. But on the whole, these descriptions have greatly enriched the image of Liang Yung-sheng. The writer has made significant exploration and creation in this connection and has thus presented Liang Yung-sheng to the readers not only as a combat hero but also as a commander who consciously carries out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The novel also strives to portray in breadth and depth the blood-and-flesh relations of Liang Yung-sheng with the broad masses of the people, thus revealing the masses foundation of this heroic image of Liang Yung-sheng. For example, the relations of Liang Yung-sheng with Chin Hai-ch'eng, with Uncle Wei and Auntie Kao have all been portrayed with blood and flesh and made very delicate and touching. In particular, Chapter XI of the novel, "I Am the Eighth Route Army," is especially moving. Liang Yung-sheng was leading the masses to deliver "copper and iron scraps" to the arms repair center of our main forces, and on the way they suddenly ran into the Japanese and puppet troops. He resolutely led away the enemy himself in order to cover the others so that they could successfully accomplish their task. Meanwhile, he was besieged by the enemies at the courtyard of the Ninganchai. Because the Japanese bandits did not know Liang Yung-sheng, they first used monetary inducement and later intimidation with arms in a vain attempt to make the broad masses hand over the guerrilla commander. When their plot failed, Ishikuro, the chieftain of the Japanese bandits, became vexed with shame and wanted to massacre the broad masses with machine-guns. At this point, Liang Yung-sheng dashed out and yelled, "I am the Eighth Route Army!"

Such a scene could also be found in other works with similar themes and they are all very touching. However, the author of Big Sword does not end the episode in this way, and he goes further by describing that after Liang Yung-sheng stepped forth and the Japanese bandits were about to manhandle him, all of a sudden, the villagers came forward one after another. They all solemnly declared, "I am the Eighth Route Army!" Thus, Liang Yung-sheng had stepped out from the ranks of the masses who shielded him into the ranks of the "Eighth Route Army," the very name of which made the enemies turned pale. The enemies were so confused that they were at a loss to know what to do. Liang Yung-sheng was in the midst of the masses! This heart-stirring plot has vividly embodied an irrefutable truth: Only the millions of the masses who have been mobilized and are the genuine supporters of the revolution are the real iron bastion!

Liang Yung-sheng and his big sword group had grown from a few to a great many and from the weak to the strong. They finally wiped out such unruly enemies as Ishikuro and the White-Eyed Wolf. In the final analysis, this was because they had always united and fought together with the broad masses of the people under the brilliant and wise leadership of the Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao. Liang Yung-sheng was able to hold the unruly enemies in contempt and become ever victorious because he represented the broad masses and were strongly backed by millions of Chin Hai-ch'eng, Uncle Weis and Auntie Kaos!

In order to bring out the historical factor giving rise to the heroic character of Liang Yung-sheng, the writer has especially arranged a 16-chapter "introduction" of a unique style in the structure of the novel. With an unrestrained and thoroughgoing touch, the writer has described the history of struggle between Liang Yung-sheng and the despot-landlord White-Eyed Wolf and his son, thus presenting to a certain extent, the social environment of class struggle in the countryside of semi-feudal, semi-colonial old China. The novel also makes this clue of the struggle of Liang Yung-sheng with the White-Eyed Wolf and his son run through the whole novel, thus directly linking the historical background of the introduction with the social background of Hopei-Shantung Plain at the time of the War of Resistance against Japan. The detailed description of this historical environment by the author has determined that Liang Yung-sheng could not take the road of "resigning oneself to fate" as advocated by Confucius' "concept of heavenly mandate," nor could he follow the "desperate" road of spontaneous resistance, but is bound to take the conscious revolutionary road guided by Chairman Mao under the leadership of the Party. Through portraying our combat with the enemies, the main section of this novel vividly tells people that the oppressed masses "with their hearts linked together by 'poverty'" are like dry firewood and hot oil which once kindled by the revolutionary tinder is bound to spread like a prairie fire that will burn all Japanese bandits and Chinese traitors to death. Speaking in this sense, the "Introduction" has paved a deeper layer of class and historical soil for the heroic image of Liang Yung-sheng and revealed the rich political content of the people's war.

Of course, in the portrayal of the environment, Big Sword has also some problems that merit further discussion. Counting from the last years of the Ch'ing Dynasty in the "Introduction" to the victory of the War of Resistance against Japan, the novel covers the long duration of four or five decades and extends through a number of eras. The novel itself also consists of three volumes. From such works, it is entirely logical for the readers to entertain the hope of seeing something with a stronger color of the contemporary era and a broader social background. They hope to read of descriptions on how the important events in the history of our Party (especially the two-line struggle) affected the destiny of the heroic figures. They also hope to find a more concrete and profound description of the villains. What is inadequate is that the novel has not further revealed a broader background of the time in which Liang Yung-sheng grew to maturity after the "Introduction." This has affected the typical significance of this heroic image to a certain extent.

The Big Sword has made some effort and achievement in the portrayal of the individual personality of its characters. In the novel, when Liang Yung-sheng was a teenage youth, because he suffered again and again from class oppression and escaped from death by a narrow margin a number of times, he developed an individual personality marked by resolution, stubbornness and courage. After he joined the revolution, his destiny went through fundamental changes, and he became calm and steady, far-sighted, easy to get along with, and humorous. His matchless loyalty to the Party and Chairman Mao, his matchless love for the people, his high degree of conscious spirit when conducting political and ideological work among the masses and his unswerving and combat-worthy heroism are all manifested through his unique individual personality. Therefore, the heroic image of Liang Yung-sheng is full of sound and fury, vigor and vitality in the novel. It has left with the readers an impression that is concrete but not abstract, profound but not insipid.

* * *

DISCIPLINE

Only By Obeying Orders in All Your Actions and Marching in Step Can Victory Be Won

by

Wu Ch'i-liang (武际良)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 18, 1975)

The Three Main Rules of Discipline and Eight Points for Attention formulated by the great leader Chairman Mao for our army have embodied the proletarian army building line and are our army's glorious tradition. The first of the Three Main Rules of Discipline is to "obey orders in all your actions." The Red Army song based on the Three Main Rules of Discipline and Eight Points for Attention starts resonantly with a great truth: "Only by obeying orders in all your actions and marching in step can victory be won." This is to say that every communist and revolutionary fighter must strengthen his sense of discipline, obey Chairman Mao's orders and those of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao and consistently adhere to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. History has proved and will continue to prove that only by marching in step under the centralized and unified leadership of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee can the Party, the government, the army, the people and the students everywhere from east to west, south to north, and at the center win victory in revolutionary struggle.

In the process of leading the Chinese revolution, Chairman Mao has all along attached importance to strengthening the revolutionary sense of discipline of our Party and our army. As early as the period of the Second Revolutionary Civil War, Chairman Mao personally formulated for the workers and peasants' Red Army the Three Main Rules of Discipline and Eight Points for Attention. In 1942, Chairman Mao personally led the Yenan rectification movement, purged the erroneous line, overcame the tendency toward sectarianism, persisted in centralization and unity and adhered to Party discipline, thus bringing unprecedented unity to the whole Party and preparing conditions for the victory of the War of Resistance Against Japan.

Under the excellent situation of the strategic counter-offensive in the Liberation War, Chairman Mao pointed out: "They /all officers and soldiers our army/ must heighten their sense of discipline and resolutely carry out orders, carry out our policy, carry out the Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention -- with army and people united, army and government united, officers and soldiers united, and the whole army united -- and permit no breach of discipline." In 1947, the General Headquarters of the Chinese PLA reissued the Three Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention. The broad masses of commanders and fighters of our army resolutely carried out Chairman Mao's orders. With the support of the people of the whole nation, the army in neat formation and marching in step overthrew the dynasty under the Chiang family and founded the new China of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Since the founding of the Chinese People's Republic, based on the needs of class struggle and the two-line struggle, Chairman Mao has repeatedly stressed the need to heighten the revolutionary sense of discipline and called on the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country to unite as one and take unified action against the enemy. In the struggle against the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, Chairman Mao reaffirmed that "we must use the Three Main Rules of Discipline and Eight Points for Attention in educating the fighter, educating the cadres, educating the masses and educating the Party members and the people." Under the centralized and unified leadership of the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its head, we have thoroughly smashed the counter-revolutionary conspiratorial activities of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique and further consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Today, our country is in an important period of historical development. On the political, economic, ideological, cultural and other fronts, we are faced with a most formidable task and complicated struggle. The toppled landlord and bourgeois classes and the new bourgeois elements always use all ways and means to look for agents within our Party in a vain attempt to turn back the wheel of history. We are also constantly contaminated by the spontaneous tendency toward capitalism of small production and the old force of habit. If we have no strict revolutionary discipline and the revolutionary ranks do not march in step, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line cannot be thoroughly implemented, the dictatorship of the proletariat cannot be consolidated, and socialist revolution cannot be crowned with victory. Summing up the experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat in Russia, Lenin pointed out, "The absolute centralization and the strictest discipline of the proletariat constitutes one of the fundamental conditions for victory over the bourgeoisie." ("Left Wing" Communism, An Infantile Disorder in the Communist Movement) From this it can be seen that the strengthening of the revolutionary sense of discipline is essential to deepening the socialist revolution and socialist construction, to combating and guarding against revisionism and to consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything. Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is our ideological basis for consciously observing revolutionary discipline and obeying orders in all our actions. On the basis of Marxism and of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we must achieve unified thinking, policies, plans, command and actions. We stress strengthening the sense of discipline for guaranteeing firm adherence to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Divorced from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we cannot possibly have revolutionary discipline.

Like all the ringleaders of opportunism within the Party, bourgeois careerist and conspirator Lin Piao vigorously opposed the use of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and the Party's basic line to educate the broad masses of cadres and people, in a vain attempt to disrupt revolutionary discipline and the centralized and unified leadership of the Party, so that he could "have everything under his command and everything at his disposal" and push his counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Lin Piao also vociferously publicized the fallacy of "acting in concert though not with the same object in mind." This was sheer balderdash for hoodwinking people!

Without a common revolutionary ideological basis, there cannot be really unified revolutionary action. Because Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line entirely ran counter to the fundamental interests of the proletariat and the broad masses of laboring people, it was unpopular in the whole Party, the whole army and among the people of the whole country. Lin Piao and company could do nothing but rely on fascist discipline to recruit sworn confederates in a vain attempt to usurp power, stage a comeback and subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat. As a result, they only came to an ignominious end with broken spear sunk in the sand and a bad name left for thousands of years to come.

To consciously observe revolutionary discipline and obey orders in all our actions, we must doggedly uphold the proletarian Party spirit and overcome bourgeois factionalism. Lenin pointed out that the negation of Party spirit and Party discipline "means the complete disarming of the proletariat for the benefit of the bourgeoisie." ("Left Wing" Communism, An Infantile Disorder in the Communist Movement) Chairman Mao teaches: "We should have more communist spirit and guard against the tendency toward sectarianism, so that our Party can keep the ranks in neat formation and in step, to facilitate fighting." Bourgeois factionalism is magnified bourgeois individualism and a manifestation of sectarianism. It splits up the revolutionary ranks, disrupts Party unity, and interferes with and disrupts the thorough implementation of the proletarian revolutionary line and policies. The act of violating the Party's principle of democratic centralism and violating Party discipline by a very small number of people practicing bourgeois factionalism is incompatible with the Party spirit of communists.

The proletariat is the most far-sighted and the most unselfish class in human history. It is strongest in revolutionary thoroughness and in sense of discipline. Our Party is the vanguard of the proletariat and our army is the proletarian revolutionary army led by the Party. Our communists and revolutionary fighters work not for the selfish interests of the minority or a small group but for the interests of the people of whole China and the whole world. At any time and in any place, each of our communists and revolutionary fighters must start from the whole interests of the proletarian revolutionary cause, talk in terms of the line, the general situation, Party spirit, unity and discipline, and fight in unity under the centralized and unified leadership of the Party. We must first carry out the line, general and specific policies and instructions of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee. Meanwhile, we must seriously carry out the Party's system of democratic centralism so that the individual will obey the organization, the lower level will obey the higher level, and the whole Party will obey the Center. The practice of struggle in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius shows that any unit which has persistently upheld proletarian Party spirit and overcome bourgeois factionalism is able to maintain stability and unity, march in step, constantly strengthen the fighting power of the Party, smoothly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies and vigorously push forward development of revolution and production.

The fundamental issue lies in the line and the key lies in leadership. The Party's leading bodies at all levels are executors of line, and general and specific policies of the Party. "If this 'leading body' is not uniform

in action, it can scarcely hope to lead millions of people in fighting and in construction." Therefore, the leading bodies of the Party at all levels must first carry out the Three Main Rules of Discipline and Eight Points for Attention, carry out the Party's system of democratic centralism in an exemplary way, strictly follow the system of asking for instructions and submitting reports and achieve the aim of making the individual obey the organization, and the whole Party obey the Center. In our country, due to the inevitable existence of the commodity system and exchange by means of money, the capitalist principle of commodity exchange will intrude into our political life and Party life. To serve selfish ends, some people seriously affected by the idea of bourgeois rights will make use of their function and powers to seek privileged treatment, promote evil trends and disrupt the Party's system of democratic centralism and Party discipline. Therefore, the members of the leading bodies at all levels must constantly get rid of the idea of bourgeois rights, consciously place themselves under the leadership of the Party, and play an exemplary role in carrying out the line and general and specific policies of the Party, consistently adhering to democratic centralism and observing Party discipline. When requiring the Party members and the masses to accomplish something, the leading members at all levels must first set an example with their own conduct. Only in this way can the Party organizations at all levels become strong combat bulwarks for uniting and leading the broad masses of Party members and the people to march in step and forge ahead in triumph along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The revolutionary discipline of the proletariat is built on the basis of a high degree of revolutionary consciousness. Lenin taught us that the revolutionary discipline of the proletariat should be strengthened "first, by the class consciousness of the proletarian vanguard and by its devotion to the revolution, by its perseverance, self-sacrifice and heroism; second, by its ability to link itself with, to keep in close touch with, and, to a certain extent, if you like, to merge with the broadest masses of the toilers -- primarily with the proletariat, but also with the non-proletarian toiling masses; third, by the correctness of the political leadership exercised by this vanguard, by the correctness of its political strategy and tactics, provided that the broadest masses have been convinced by their own experience that they are correct." (<u>"Left Wing" Communism, An Infantile Disorder in the Communist Movement</u>) Lenin also pointed out that in order to create these conditions, we should be guided by the correct revolutionary theory. Therefore, we must seriously study works by Marx and Lenin and by Chairman Mao, and especially seriously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, assiduously transform our world outlook in the three major revolutionary movements, consciously observe Party discipline, and march in step in the struggle for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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LEARNING FROM TACHAI IN AGRICULTURE

The County Committee Is the Key Link in the Building of a Tachai-Type County

by

Kuo Ta-chiang (郭大江)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 19, 1975)

Wupao, formerly the "Red citadel" of the Shensi-Kansu-Ninghsia Border Region, is today an advanced county in the learning from Tachai on the plateau of the Northwest. Carrying forward the spirit of Yenan and persevering in taking the road of Tachai, the people of Wupao have rapidly changed the poor and backward outlook, and are worthy to be called the model in "carrying forward the revolutionary tradition for greater glory"!

On the loess plateau of the Northwest, there are thousands of gullies and ravines. The loss of soil and water is serious and natural disasters are frequent. It has long been looked upon as improverished land with "dry gullies and barren hills predestined to be short of food and clothing." However, Wupao, this small county with only over 18 thousand able-bodied men and women, has actually controlled over half of the area suffering from loss of water and soil in the whole county within five years and raised the grain output year after year. In the drought of 1973, the total grain output increased threefold compared with before the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1965 and so discarded the label of feeding on supplied grain.

The changes in Wupao show that as long as we are not pretending to learn from Tachai, or learning from it in appearance, but are genuinely learning from it with main attention paid to learning the fundamental experience of Tachai, adhering to the basic line of the Party, vigorously criticizing revisionism and capitalism and building socialism in a big way, we will be victorious everywhere and will be able to build a Tachai-type county at a faster rate. The fact is precisely like that. As soon as revisionism was conquered by Marxism, Wupao rapidly cleansed itself of the fear of hardship out of the belief that "the poor conditions of Wupao make it difficult to learn from Tachai," surmounted the state of mind that "as cadres from other places do not feel secure and the local cadres have no confidence, no resolution is shown in changing the outlook," and clearly perceived that the road of Tachai is precisely the direction for it to move forward. With their revolutionary spirit aroused, the cadres and the masses of the county follow the example of Tachai, rely on their own efforts, brave hard and bitter struggles, take things in their own hands, live in affluence, and have brought their immeasurably great strength into play.

The county committee is the key link in the building of a Tachai-type county. The county committee is the leading organ as well as the executive organ shouldering the heavy responsibility for implementing the line and the general and specific policies of the Party. Because the county committee of Wupao has a profound understanding of this fact, it constantly heightens its awareness of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, constantly gives impetus to the revolutionization of the leading body, takes

the lead in studying theory, discussing the line and participating in collective productive labor, and works hard in a down-to-earth manner together with the masses, thus bringing about the excellent situation and a brand-new phase in the movement to learn from Tachai in the whole country.

At present, the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture in the country is deepening, and the situation is excellent and pressing. Wupao is an example and a mirror in learning from Tachai. We hope that the county committees of all places will set themselves in contrast with Tachai, Hsiyang, and Wupao, think for themselves, embrace confidence and determination in that they certainly can do also what Tachai and Hsiyang county are able to do, conscientiously popularize the experience of Tachai and try their very best to accelerate the rate of development of socialist agriculture in our country.

* * *

National Learn-from-Tachai Conference Hears
Summing-Up Report by Vice Premier
Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1975)

the national conference on learning from tachai held a plenary session at the great hall of the people here this afternoon.

hua kuo-feng, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, made a summing-up report at the session entitled "get the whole party mobilized, go all out to develop agriculture and strive to build up tachai-type counties everywhere."

a prolonged, warm applause greeted party and state leaders yeh chien-ying, teng hsiao-ping, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, chen hsi-lien, chi teng-kuei, hua kuo-feng, wang tung-hsing, wu teh, wei kuo-ching, chen yung-kuei, wu kuei-hsien, su chen-hua, saifudin, tan chen-lin, ulanfu, chou chien-jen, li su-wen, yao lien-wei, wang chen, yu chiu-li, ku mu and sun chien, as they mounted the rostrum at 3 p.m.

chen yung-kuei, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council, presided over the session. vice-premier hua kuo-feng's summing-up report drew warm applause.

among the over 7,000 people attending today's session were members and alternate members of the c.p.c. central committee, leading members of departments concerned under the c.p.c. central committee, the government and the chinese people's liberation army, leading members of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, leading members of various prefectures, counties and state farms, representatives of agricultural, agricultural machinery and scientific and educational undertakings and institutions, financial and trade departments, educated young people settled in the countryside, the taching oilfield, departments concerned under the chinese people's liberation army and departments concerned under the state council, and delegates to the national conferences on finance and trade, foreign trade and other special subjects, which are being held in peking.

1975 AUTUMN EXPORT COMMODITIES FAIR

China's 1975 Autumn Export Commodities Fair
Opens in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 15, 1975)

china's 1975 autumn export commodities fair ceremoniously opened here today.

businessmen and overseas chinese from various parts of the world and compatriots from hongkong and macao, who are here for the occasion, received a warm welcome from leading members and staff members of the fair.

this is the 38th session of the fair since its inception in 1957. with the growth of china's national economy and foreign relations, businessmen from an increasing number of countries and regions have come to visit the fair and discuss trade. the number of foreign visitors increased from 1,200 coming from more than 20 countries and regions in 1957 to 25,000 from 107 countries and regions at the spring fair of 1975. china now has trade relations with more than 150 countries and regions and has signed government trade agreements and protocols with 70 countries.

red flags fluttered on the square in front of the mansion housing the fair's exhibition which had been freshly decorated for the occasion. the fair opened at nine this morning amid the explosion of firecrackers. this was followed by an influx of guests into various exhibition halls. the exhibition halls are devoted respectively to the works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works; the movement to learn from taching in industry; the movement to learn from tachai in agriculture; metals and minerals; chemical industry; cereals, oils and foodstuffs; machinery; local and animal products; textiles; light industry goods; art handicrafts and books and stamps.

on display are more than 40,000 samples of export commodities and products showing the latest achievements in china's industry, agriculture, science and technology. among them are crude oil from taching, shengli and takang oilfields, a heavy-duty precision thread grinding machine with laser measuring device made by the shanghai machine tools plant, a big tapestry with a design entitled "letting a hundred flowers bloom" woven by the tientsin no. 2 carpet factory, good strains of barley and wheat from the tibetan plateau known as the "roof of the world", and turtles and tunas from the hsisha islands in the south china sea.

the exhibition shows by objects, photos and models the achievements of a number of advanced units in the mass movements to learn from taching in industry and from tachai in agriculture. these include the shengli oilfield, the tatung coal mines, chhonggyae county in tibet, tu-an

county in kwangsi and suchien county in kiangsu. the entire exposition is a vivid demonstration of the tremendous successes of the people of various nationalities in china in conscientiously implementing chairman mao's important instructions on studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat for combating and preventing revisionism, promoting stability and unity and effecting an upswing in the national economy. it shows in addition the steady growth of china's thriving foreign trade and the lofty aspirations of the people of various nationalities to build china into a powerful socialist country before the end of this century by hard struggle in the spirit of seizing the day, seizing the hour.

to mark the inauguration of the fair, the organizers gave four receptions simultaneously this evening with a total attendance of 5,500. the functions were addressed separately by lin li-ming, director of the fair and vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; liu tien-fu, deputy director of the fair and vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; and lo fan-chun, deputy director of the fair and vice-chairman of the kwangchow city revolutionary committee, who extended a warm welcome to the friends and compatriots present. they pointed out: since its inception, the china export commodities fair has adhered to the principle of equality, mutual benefit and supply to each other's needs in conducting import and export trade and has thus enhanced the mutual understanding and friendship between the chinese people and other peoples in the world. we are convinced that the current fair, held as it is in an excellent situation at home and abroad, will certainly be a new contribution to furthering china's trade contacts with other countries and the friendship between the chinese people and various other peoples.

vice-minister of foreign trade chai shu-fan made toasts to the guests on behalf of the ministry of foreign trade.

attending the reception was ieng sary, deputy prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia and the delegation of the national united front of cambodia and the r.g.n.u.c. led by him, now in kwangchow.

among the guests present were the guyanese trade and economic delegation led by minister of trade and consumer protection george king; the burmese trade delegation headed by vice-minister of trade u thein nyunt; secretary-general of the united nations conference on trade and development gamani corea; the ghanaian journalists delegation; the singapore trade delegation; the delegation of malaysian trading corporations; and the japanese delegation of the japan-china agriculture and peasants exchange association.

present were patriotic personages kuo ti-huo, yi mei-hou, huang yu-mou and lo ming, well-known personages from hongkong and macao fei yi ming, tang ping-ta and ho yin, and vice-chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents po jen.

after the receptions, the guests saw the modern revolutionary peking opera "on the docks" presented by the peking opera troupe of shanghai or a performance of songs and dances by the china song and dance troupe.

SINKIANG

Great Unity of Nationalities in Sinkiang

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Oct. 15, 1975)

"the people of various nationalities living in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region now have a happy life -- one that is stable and united. national oppression, national divisions and national exploitation have been done away with. now we have national equality, national unity and mutual assistance. socialist new relations, forged through the party's national policy, have been consolidated and developed," declared ismayil aymat, secretary of the party committee of the region.

situated in northwest china, the multi-national region is inhabited by 13 nationalities, chiefly uighur. there are also people of kazakh, han, hui, khalkhas, mongolian, sibo, tajik, uzbek, tartar, tahur, manchu and russian nationalities. before liberation, owing to the policy of national oppression and discrimination exercized by the reactionary ruling classes of all dynasties and owing to imperialist aggression, there existed serious divisions among the various nationalities. the local people lived in misery. after liberation sinkiang, which accounts for one-sixth of the total territory of the country, took on an entirely new look.

peasants and herdsmen of various nationalities in the vast countryside and pastures in the region have established 580 rural people's communes, ismayil aymat said. in these collectives, people are closely united in a common struggle for socialist revolution and construction. in the past 20 years and more since liberation, the various nationalities have helped each other. working shoulder to shoulder, the people have reclaimed 1,300,000 hectares of wasteland, built several thousand kilometres of tree belts and dug irrigation ditches totalling 17,500 kilometres in length. this ensured a rapid development of agriculture in the region.

several hundred industrial and mining enterprises have been set up thanks to the concerted efforts and hard struggle of workers and cadres. many factories, workshops, work brigades and teams have become advanced collectives in fostering national unity. the chinese people's liberation army units posted in sinkiang have strictly observed the party's national policy and the revolutionary tradition of wholehearted service to the people. they joined in the work of developing industry, agriculture and animal husbandry as well as in defending the frontier of the motherland and the fruits of the socialist revolution and construction.

cadres of han nationality have worked in close cooperation with cadres of other nationalities. much attention has been paid to training minority cadres. people of uighur and kazakh nationalities, who make up a big proportion of the population, have aided the others. since the founding of the autonomous region, a great number of cadres of these nationalities have come to the fore and are now leaders in the party, government, economic, cultural, educational and health departments at various levels. cadres of han nationality are those of revolutionary comrades-in-arms and class brothers. working together, the people of the various nationalities have made big strides in democratic reform and socialist revolution since liberation. this has brought rapid growth in socialist construction and hit hard at imperialist aggression and sabotage. this, in turn, has enhanced the unity of the various nationalities and strengthened their profound ties of revolutionary comradeship and as class brothers.

ismayil aymat stressed that the experience of the people of various nationalities in sinkiang proved that to achieve genuine national unity, it is imperative to strive for class emancipation. this is basic marxist theory. before liberation, the essence of national oppression in sinkiang was the ruthless political oppression and economic exploitation of the working people of various nationalities (han people included) by the exploiting classes of the minority nationalities in collusion with the reactionary han rulers. this oppression and exploitation was the root cause not only of the poverty and backwardness of national minorities but also of national antagonisms and divisions. though the working people strongly desired national harmony and unity, they could not realize it before liberation. since its founding, one of the chinese communist party's main tasks was to realize national equality and unity and mobilize the working people of all nationalities to rise up for national liberation and class emancipation. earlier in the period of the democratic revolution, the party sent its finest party members of han and other nationalities to sinkiang to do revolutionary work. mao tse-min and lin chi-tu were sent to sinkiang in 1938 and in the next year chen tan-chiu, one of the founders of the chinese communist party and a member of the party central committee, was assigned to sinkiang as a representative of the party central committee. these communists united as one with

revolutionaries of national minorities and worked with them to disseminate the revolutionary truth and organize the people, contributing greatly to the opposition to the reactionary ruling classes, the common enemy of the people, and to their emancipation. many of them laid down their lives in this revolutional work.

revolutionary unity among the working people of all nationalities in sinkiang has been realized through fighting for their own class interests, ismayil aymat pointed out. under the leadership of the party after liberation, they destroyed the reactionary ruling organizations at various levels, the workers as a class and the other labouring people took power and became the true masters of the society. after doing away with feudal oppression and exploitation by means of the land reform, they carried out the socialist transformation of agriculture, capitalist industry and commerce. although in the main socialist transformation has been completed in the system of ownership, there is still the struggle between restoration and counter-restoration. the overthrown landlords, herdowners and other reactionaries made use of their political, economic and cultural influences to try to undermine national unity. conspiring with class enemies abroad, they instigated a counter-revolutionary armed insurrection in an attempt to recover their 'lost paradise'. under the leadership of the party, the people of all nationalities in sinkiang repeatedly smashed the enemies' plots, and defended and strengthened national unity. through the great proletarian cultural revolution, the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius and the deepening movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, they have more clearly understood that in the revolutionary cause the basic interests of the working people of all nationalities are identical.

in conclusion, ismayil aymat said that marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought is the ideological basis for the unity of the people of all nationalities in china. now, the people of sinkiang are studying hard chairman mao's directive on the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. the region has already organized 15,000 study groups and trained more than 200,000 activists in studying theory. this study movement has raised their socialist conciousness to a new level and further strengthened national unity. the people of sinkiang will make the border areas of the motherland an impregnable frontier and will continue to win still greater victories in socialist revolution and construction.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Swift Development of Peking's Public Transport Services

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1975)

in peking today 2,600 public buses and trolleys carry some 4 million people every day. public transport services extend not only to all sections of the city where there are factories, offices, schools, shopping centers, residential areas, theatres and stadiums but also to people's communes on the outskirts.

before liberation, 50 buses and tramcars ran on six routes which covered a total distance of only 41 kilometres in the city. rickshaws and pedicabs were the main means of transport. actually, large numbers of workers could not afford the fares and had to walk.

great changes have taken place in peking's public transport system in the 26 years following liberation. rickshaws disappeared long ago and the pedicabs were replaced by the motorized three-wheelers in 1972. the noisy trams were replaced by trolley services as early as in 1957. by the end of 1974, the total number of public buses and trolleys was 48 times greater than in the early post-liberation days and the total distance had been increased by 186 times.

in order to facilitate the transport of goods between the city and the countryside and to promote rapid development of socialist construction in the rural areas, the peking public transport departments have put much efforts into providing more services on the outskirts, especially in the hilly regions. now all counties and people's communes on the outskirts are linked by roads, and except a few communes deep in the mountains, they have access to bus services.

the peking public transport departments have also taken many measures to increase convenience. special buses are arranged for night shift workers or for those working in outlying districts. formerly, workers travelling between the city and the suburban industrial districts had to change buses several times. now more than 40 routes have been organized to cover connecting lines as a special early and late in the day service so that workers can reach their destinations without a break. on the main city thoroughfares there are several late night services that pick up people on request.

when there are big gathering and celebrations in the city, the public transport departments send out buses and trolleys more frequently or temporarily add routes to avoid overcrowding and congestion.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Tientsin Develops Chemical Industry

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Oct. 16, 1975)

In the period 1949-1974, the north china city of tientsin has built up a relatively complete chemical industrial system and become a major chemical industrial centre.

The variety of chemical products it turns out has risen from a few dozen in the early post-liberation days to more than 800 with nearly 10,000 specifications at present, and output value has increased 100-fold.

Situated on pohai bay, tientsin has a wealth of resources for its basic chemical industry. The city's chemical industry started with a salt refining plant built in 1914. Like other industries, the chemical industry in tientsin was hampered under the rule of the kuomintang reactionaries and imperialists, and by the time of liberation, there were only about 30 chemical factories with a combined staff of under 1,000. Work was mainly done by hand, and most factories regularly had to suspend production due to the shortage of raw materials or piled up products.

Under the leadership of the party after liberation, these old chemical enterprises were converted in a planned and systematic way, and were able to constantly raise production capacity. With outmoded equipment and using 17th century techniques, the yungke sulphuric acid factory built in the 1930's, had a low and poor quality output while also seriously polluting the environment with waste gases, liquid and residue. Since liberation the workers have made seven technical renovations, raising production level with each improvement. All processes of sulphuric acid production in this factory have now been automated. Output last year was several dozen times that in 1949, and the variety of products was also increased. Moreover, the workers themselves designed and manufactured equipment to reclaim waste gases to eliminate its harmful effect and to create material wealth for the state.

While improving old enterprises, the state has built a number of new plants in tientsin. Up to now, the city has well over 100 chemical factories, including those making acid, caustic soda, chemical fertilizers, insecticides, synthetic fibres, synthetic resin, dyes, rubber products and chemical machinery. The output value of the chemical industries last year accounted for more than 15 percent of the city's gross industrial output.

There was no petro-chemical industry in tientsin before liberation. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the construction of the takang oilfield and

rapid growth in oil production opened up broad prospects for the rapid development of a local petro-chemical industry. the first big petro-chemical works was set up in 1970. it covers oil refining, manufacture of oil products and rubber, meter and instrument making and all-together has ten workshops. the equipment for refining, catalytic, cracking and other processes was all made by chinese workers, and most of the meter and instrument making machinery by workers in tientsin. the works took less than five years to build and its oil-refining capacity is more than three times the designed capacity.

apart from chemical enterprises built by the state, the districts and counties run several hundred small chemical factories to make use of locally available material. residents and commune peasants in tangku district make use of industrial wastes to produce sodium chloride, calcium chloride and several dozen other industrial chemicals, some of which fill gaps in local large-scale production.

additionally, research institutions and chemical engineering schools, built after liberation, have trained a large number of technicians for the new chemical industry.

NITROGENOUS FERTILIZER PLANTS

More Nitrogenous Fertilizer Plants in South China Prefecture

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 15, 1975)

ten out of the thirteen counties and cities in fushan prefecture of south china's kwangtung province have built small nitrogenous fertilizer plants. the other three are now putting up plants. the amount of the fertilizer applied to each hectare of the farmland last year was 2.5 times as much as in 1966, the year when the great proletarian cultural revolution started.

located in the pearl river delta, the prefecture is one of china's major grain producers. with state help and by relying on their collective strength, the local peasants have since 1958 built many water control projects, transmission lines and pumping stations as the first priority for agricultural growth.

by 1966, more than half of the farmland in the prefecture was already securing good harvests despite dry spell and waterlogging, and per hectare yield then topped

six tons, the target set in the national programme for agricultural development for the area south of the yangtze river.

in order to further raise grain output, the masses began to increase the use of organic manure by planting green manure and raising more pigs. at the same time, they began to build small nitrogenous fertilizer plants on a self-reliant basis.

well over a hundred factories in the prefecture cooperated to make the equipment needed to set up the fertilizer plants. by making good use of available equipment and using indigenous methods, the workers turned out compressors, recycle compressors, low pressure containers and ammonia converters.

technical transformations carried out on the installations to tap the full potential of the small plants in operation substantially increased production. the designed capacity of the enping nitrogenous fertilizer plant was 3,000 tons of synthetic ammonia annually. after the workers redesigned the gasifier and other major equipment last year, the capacity of the plant was raised to 7,000 tons. the amount spent on transformating the equipment was about one-fifth the cost of building the original plant.

coal used to be shipped from other provinces to fuel chemical fertilizer production. after extensive experimentation workers of the chiangmen nitrogenous fertilizer plant finally succeeded in producing synthetic ammonia with locally-mined low-quality coal. their experience has been applied in all the plants in the area.

with more chemical fertilizer, the prefecture's grain production grew rapidly, and average per hectare yield now is over 7.5 tons. marketable grain delivered or sold to the state in 1974 was equal to the prefecture's total grain output in 1949, the year of liberation.

RICE CULTURE

New Rice Varieties Developed by Pollen-Culture Method

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 16, 1975)

chinese scientists have developed new varieties of rice by the pollen-culture method. these varieties have been tested over small areas in the past few years and yielded good results. this is a development of considerable importance for china's agriculture.

special meetings in heilungkiang province and peking on the eve of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china with representatives of research institutions and other departments and with the participation of cadres, scientific personnel and peasant breeders assessed the value of these new rice varieties and proposed the speeding up of seed reproduction and popularization throughout the country.

new varieties developed by pollen-culture method are yielding as much as 7.5 tons per hectare, prove resistant to diseases and lodging, and adapted to heavy-manuring. they are of the compact plant type, have strong tillering capability, sturdy stalks and good uniformity. three varieties, the "huayu no. 1 and no. 2" and the "tanfeng no. 1" were developed jointly or respectively by the institute of genetics of the chinese academy of sciences, the tientsin municipal agricultural sciences research institute, the peking institute of botany of the chinese academy of sciences, the heilungkiang institute of agricultural sciences and the rice experimental station of the research institute of agricultural sciences of sunghuakiang prefecture.

breeding by pollen-culture is a new technique. plants derived from it are haploids that can be doubled naturally or artificially and turned into homozygous diploids which have relatively stable genetic characters. this new technique helps to shorten the breeding period by three or four years, simplifies the breeding processes, and at the same time raises the efficiency of selection. it is a method that produces greater, faster, better and more economical results.

chinese scientists have since 1970 made fast progress in their research on pollen-culture. such research work is now being conducted by more than 200 units in more than 20 provinces and cities; many places have turned it into a scientific experimental movement with mass participation. according to incomplete statistics, pollen-plants of more than 20 species have been cultivated with success. a professional contingent is taking shape integrated with mass campaigns in pollen-culture research.

VEGETABLES

Northern China Industrial City Now Self-Sufficient in Fresh Vegetable Supply

(NCNA-English Changchun, Oct. 16, 1975)

hot houses, plastic sheltered vegetable plots and staggered sowing brought self-sufficiency in fresh vegetable supply to the industrial city of changchun in china's cold northeast this year.

cucumber and chives were available at the green groceries a month earlier than in previous seasons. string beans and eggplant were sown at five different times to ensure supplies over four months. more garden space was allocated to growing tomatos, green peppers and other vegetable favourites. cauliflower, luffa gourd (vegetable sponge) and other varieties common in southern china were grown in this cold climate for the first time.

the city party committee called a conference this year on increasing production of vegetables and other non-staple foods. the party committee's first secretary organized cadres of the departments concerned to study chairman mao's article "be concerned with the well-being of the masses, pay attention to methods of work" and himself took the lead in the study.

this gave the cadres a deeper understanding of the importance of a bigger and more varied supply of vegetables and non-staple foods and the general improvement of the people's livelihood in the successful development of socialist construction.

under the leadership of the city party committee, the city's commercial and industrial departments gave positive support to the expansion of vegetable production. the state provided the vegetable growing communes and production brigades with staple food rations for their members. the state purchase and retail department ensured the vegetable growers a reasonable and stable income. as a further aid, the city's industrial department supplied the communes and brigades with farm machines, irrigation facilities, chemical fertilizer, insecticide and rolled steel.

the rural cadres and commune peasants in changchun upheld the principle of focussing on vegetable production to serve the city. they concentrated manpower, machinery and funds on the project, undertook water conservancy work, soil improvement and ground levelling. ten more hectares of vegetable plots were provided with plastic film shelters this year so that the suburbs now have more than 80 covered vegetable gardens. per hectare output this year ranged from 75 tons to 150 tons.

at the same time, changchun has also increased its output of pork, poultry, fresh water fish, milk and fruit this year.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Ambassador to China Gives Reception for Albanian Scientific and Technical Cooperation Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 16, 1975)

albanian ambassador to china behar shtylla gave a reception here this evening for the visiting albanian scientific and technical cooperation delegation led by vice-minister of industry and mining maqo bleta.

among the guests were chien chih-kuang and chen wei-chi, minister and vice-minister of light industry; han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and liang chang-wu, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry.

the chinese and albanian comrades chatted about their fraternal friendship and militant unity at the reception permeated with a cordial atmosphere. they toasted repeatedly the further growth of the friendship between the people of china and albania and the friendly relations of cooperation between the two countries.

Protocol of 16th Meeting of Joint China-Albania Committee for Cooperation in Technology and Technical Science Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 16, 1975)

the protocol of the 16th meeting of the joint committee of the people's republic of china and the people's republic of albania for cooperation in technology and technical science was signed here this afternoon.

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the chinese state council, attented the signing ceremony. before the ceremony, vice-premier li hsien-nien met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the albanian scientific and technical cooperation delegation which has come here to attend the meeting.

the protocol was signed by chen wei-chi, chairman of the chinese group to the joint committee and vice-minister of light industry, and maqo bleta, chairman of the

albanian group to the joint committee and vice-minister of industry and mining.

attending the signing ceremony were han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; behar shtylla, albanian ambassador to china; and members of the chinese and albanian groups to the joint committee.

Chinese Liaoning Song, Dance Troupe Gives Premiere in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Oct. 16, 1975)

the visiting chinese liaoning song and dance troupe gave its premiere in the palace of culture here yesterday evening.

among the spectators were minister of education and culture thoma deliana, chairman of the executive committee of the tirana district people's council ndue marashi, secretary of the tirana district committee of the albanian party of labour and vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society katina starja and vice-foreign minister reiz malile.

chinese ambassador liu chen-hua and the embassy staff were present.

the portraits of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, were hung on the stage. slogans of "long live the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha excl." and "long live the chinese communist party headed by comrade mao tsetung excl." were posted on the walls of the hall.

afka gambeta, vice-chairman of the committee of culture and arts, and pi wen-ting, leader of the chinese troupe, spoke before the performance.

gambeta spoke highly of the chinese people's tremendous achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction. she said: "while watching their splendid successes in all fields of life, we are impressed by the magnificent achievements made by the heroic chinese people in revolutionary literature and art." she said that the performance to be given by the chinese troupe in albania was another demonstration of the great friendship between albania and china.

in his speech, leader of the chinese troupe pi wen-ting paid glowing tribute to the albanian people's brilliant successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction under the leadership of comrade enver hoxha and the albanian

party of labour. he wished them still greater victory in their future struggle.

then, the chinese artists gave a performance to the great delight of the albanian audience. the albanian songs, music and folk dances rendered by the chinese artists were warmly applauded. an atmosphere of revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the chinese and albanian peoples prevailed in the hall.

at the end of the performance, albanian literary and art workers presented a basket of flowers to the chinese artists.

on october 14, thoma deliana, albanian minister of education and culture, received all members of the chinese troupe and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

the chinese troupe arrived here on october 13 on a friendly performance tour of albania.

National Defence Ministry Gives Banquet for Albanian People's Army Cycling Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 16, 1975)

the ministry of national defence gave a banquet here this evening in warm welcome to the albanian people's army cycling team led by mihal mishaxhiu with stauri poloska as deputy leader on its friendly visit to china.

minister-counsellor musin kroi and deputy military attache fadil haxhiraj of the albanian embassy here were among the guests.

present were tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; wang ti-kang, secretary-general of the department, and leading members of other departments concerned including chen ya-ting, chu kai-yin, wang wen-chung and chang ming-tseng, as well as coaches and cyclists of the p.l.a. and peking teams.

addressing the function, deputy director tien wei-hsin, team leader mihal mishaxhiu and minister-counsellor musin kroi joined in expressing the hope that the great friendship and militant unity of the people, armies and sportsmen of china and albania will be continuously consolidated and developed and that both countries will win new successes in their socialist revolution and construction.

the banquet proceeded in an atmosphere of cordial friendship.

the albanian people's army cycling team arrived here by air today.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Algerian Minister Receives Head of Chinese Government Shipping Delegation

(NCNA-English Algiers, Oct. 15, 1975)

algerian minister of state for transport rabah bitat today received tung hua-min, head of the visiting chinese government shipping delegation, and had a friendly talk with him.

present on the occasion was ahmed sebbah, director of the department of the merchant service, ports and fishery of the algerian ministry of transport.

chinese ambassador to algeria chou po-ping was also present.

since its arrival here on october 9, the chinese delegation has held a number of working sessions with the algerian delegation on matters concerning the shipping agreement between the governments of the two countries and visited the algerian national administration of ports and port algiers.

CHINA AND BAHRAIN

Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Entertains Bahrain Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1975)

minister of foreign trade li chiang gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the official delegation of the government of the state of bahrain led by minister of finance sayed mahmood sayed ahmed al-alawi.

toasts were proposed by both ministers at the banquet where a warm atmosphere of friendship prevailed.

minister li chiang congratulated the government and people of bahrain on the successes they had achieved

under the leadership of his royal highness amir isa bin sulman al-khalifa in safeguarding state sovereignty and national independence and building their country. he said: bahrain has consistently pursued an external policy of opposing imperialism and colonialism and supported the arab people and the people of palestine in their just struggle against imperialist and zionist aggression, thus contributing to the unity and cooperation of the arab countries and gulf states and to their united struggle against hegemonism. the friendly trade relations between china and bahrain are developing smoothly, the chinese minister added. he expressed the conviction that minister al-alawi's current friendly visit to china would certainly be a new contribution to the growth of the friendly trade relations between the two countries.

minister al-alawi in his toast conveyed the regards from amir isa bin sulman al-khalifa and the people of bahrain to the chinese people. he said: china led by the great chairman mao tsetung is a friendly country which has devoted its efforts to extending relations with third world countries. the relations between the arab and chinese people handed down from the past are firm, and your consistent support for the arab cause is a measure of this firmness. the contacts between our people of different walks of life will enhance and promote these relations.

present on the occasion were vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh, vice-minister of finance wang ping-chien, deputy department director cheng yuan-hsing of the foreign ministry, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade hsiao fang-chou and department director chang keng-ho of the foreign trade ministry.

earlier, minister li chiang and minister sayed mahmood sayed ahmed al-alawi held a round of talks this morning.

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets Bahrain Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 16, 1975)

chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying today met with the official delegation of the government of the state of bahrain led by minister of finance sayed mahmood sayed ahmed al-alawi.

among those present were chu chuan-hsien and cheng yuan-hsing, department director and deputy department director of the foreign ministry, and chang keng-ho, department director of the ministry of foreign trade.

after the meeting, vice-minister ho ying hosted a banquet in honour of the delegation.

CHINA AND BRAZIL

Brazilian Deputies Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 16, 1975)

ko po-nien, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the brazilian deputies' delegation led by deputy mario mondino.

among the guests at the banquet were brazilian ambassador to china aluisio napoleao de freitas rego and his wife.

present were yang tung-chun and jung yi-jen, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and shen chih-wei, deputy director of the department of american and oceanian affairs of the foreign ministry.

in a toast, ko po-nien extended a warm welcome to the brazilian friends coming from afar. he said: both china and brazil are developing countries and have the common tasks of opposing colonialism, neo-colonialism and big-power hegemonism, developing the national economy and building their respective countries. these common fighting tasks have united the chinese and brazilian people.

mario mondino said in his toast that his delegation is very glad to have the opportunity to make contacts with the chinese people who have a great present and bright future. such contacts, he added, will enhance the mutual understanding between the brazilian and chinese people and will conduce to the development of the friendly relations between the two countries.

the delegation arrived here by air yesterday for a friendly visit to china.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Cambodian Ambassador to China Gives Banquet for Cambodian Journalists Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1975)

toch kham doeun, cambodian ambassador to china, gave a banquet this evening on the occasion of the china visit of the cambodian journalists delegation led by sok chhorn with neou keng as deputy leader.

among the guests at the banquet were chu mu-chih, director of the hsinhua news agency; teng kang, acting director of the central broadcasting administration;

pan fei, leading member of the "people's daily"; wang chen, deputy director of the information department of the foreign ministry; liang feng, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the ministry, and leading members of press organizations in the chinese capital.

in a toast at the banquet, delegation leader sok chhorn said: the delegation's visit in china has proceeded in an atmosphere of comradeship-in-arms, brotherhood and unity that demonstrate the revolutionary friendship between the cambodian and chinese people. through this visit, he added, we have come to realize that the difference between new china and old china is one between heaven and earth. we are highly elated by the tremendous changes that have taken place in china.

in reply, director chu mu-chih praised the visit to china of the cambodian journalists delegation as having deepened the mutual understanding and friendship between the chinese and cambodian people. he said: the visit is a complete success. though the visit is short, the revolutionary friendship between us is lasting. he expressed the conviction that this friendship will be more consolidated and developed in the common struggle in the future.

Cambodian Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary Arrives in Kwangchow On Way Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 15, 1975)

ieng sary, deputy prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and the delegation of the national united front of cambodia and the r.g.n.u.c. he is leading arrived here today on their way home after taking part in the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the independence day of laos.

among those greeting them at the airport were lin liming, secretary of the kwangtung provincial committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; chai shu-fan, vice-minister of foreign trade, who is now in kwangchow; and lo fan-chun, deputy secretary of the c.p.c. kwangchow city committee and vice-chairman of the city revolutionary committee.

the distinguished cambodian guests attended a reception given this evening for the inauguration of china's 1975 autumn export commodities fair.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Chinese Wu Shu Delegation Concludes Visit to Egypt

(NCNA-English Cairo, Oct. 16, 1975)

the chinese wu shu (traditional chinese boxing and sword play) delegation left here for turkey this morning after paying a friendly visit to egypt.

governor of bani suef and president of the egyptian karate federation shafik esmat and secretary-general of cairo governorate mohamed ezzat were present at the airport to see the delegation off.

chinese ambassador to egypt chang tung was also present at the airport.

the delegation gave its last three performances in cairo and ismailia from october 13 to 15 to the warm welcome of 5,000 spectators. minister of power el sayed ahmed sultan, president of the supreme council of youth and sports abdel hamid hassan, governor of kaliobia mobie dine abdel latif and governor of giza ahmed abdl el akher watched the two performances in cairo. governor of ismailia mohamed kamal el kalway saw the performance in ismailia.

the chinese delegation arrived here on october 5. during its stay in egypt, the delegation visited cairo, bani suef, alexandria, tanta and ismailia. its activities have promoted friendship between the egyptian and chinese peoples. many egyptians expressed the hope for the constant strengthening of friendship between the two peoples through sports exchanges.

ambassador chang tung gave a reception yesterday evening on the visit of the delegation.

CHINA AND EUROPE

EEC President Honors Chinese Mission Chief

(NCNA-English Brussels, Oct. 14, 1975)

francois-xavier ortoli, president of the commission of the european economic community, gave a dinner party this afternoon in honour of li lien-pi, chief of the chinese mission to the eec.

president ortoli and chief li lien-pi had a friendly conversation.

CHINA AND GUINEA-BISSAU

Guinea-Bissau Leaders Receive Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1975)

luis cabral, president of the council of state of guinea-bissau, and joao bernardo vieira, president of the national people's assembly, received separately on october 10 outgoing chinese ambassador chien chi-chen and had a cordial and friendly talk with him, according to a report from bissau.

the chinese ambassador left bissau on october 13.

CHINA AND HONGKONG

Deputy Director of Hsinhua News Agency Meets and Fetes Hongkong Tourist Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 16, 1975)

hsieh li-fu, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency, met and feted here this evening a tourist group of hongkong foreigners in diplomatic and journalistic circles led by hassan motamedi.

cheng chih-ping, leading member of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau, was present on the occasion.

before arriving in peking on october 14, the group had toured kwangchow, shanghai, shenyang and talien.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Tendai System Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1975)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this evening with all members of the delegation of the tendai system of buddhism for japan-china friendship. leader of the delegation is etai yamada, deputy leader genyu kamihara, advisor jyojyun deguchi, and secretary-general syusen noma.

present on the occasion were chao pu-chu, leading member of the buddhist association of china, and leading

members of organizations concerned, including wang yeh-chiu, wang yun-sheng, wu chung-chao, hsiao hsien-fa, wang hsiao-yun and sun ping-hua.

after the meeting, chao pu-chu gave a banquet in honour of the japanese friends.

Japanese Youth in Saitama Prefecture Demand Conclusion of Japan-China Peace and Friendship Treaty

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 16, 1975)

japanese youth in saitama prefecture held a meeting in urawa city yesterday demanding the conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty, according to the toho news agency.

japanese journalist takeo arai spoke at the meeting urging early conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty with the inclusion of an anti-hegemony clause and sternly condemning the soviet hegemonic acts against japan.

arai said: "the japanese militarists had once invaded china and asia and practised hegemonic acts. the idea that japan now clearly expresses in a japan-china peace and friendship treaty her decision not to seek hegemony and opposition to such efforts by any other country is not only absolutely necessary for everlasting friendly relations between japan and china, but also favourable to peace in asia."

he pointed out that the soviet union is opposing the inclusion of an anti-hegemony clause in the japan-china treaty of peace and friendship and is making unjust intervention in the affair. "isn't this a confession that the soviet union is practising hegemonism?" he asked.

he noted that the soviet union has been seeking military bases and dispatching military fleets and aircraft abroad and contending with the united states for spheres of influence all over the world. the soviet union is occupying japan's northern territories and has built military bases there. it has sent military aircraft to intrude into japan's air space and threatened japanese fishermen's operations around the northern islands. it has also sent big fishing fleets to damage japan's coastal fishing grounds. "this is unmistakable hegemonism. the soviet union is not qualified to talk about peace," he said.

he continued: "in direct opposition to this, china does not send a single soldier, a single plane or a single warship to foreign countries. she not only does not practise any hegemonic act but also opposes hegemonism most resolutely."

he said: "at present, the united states and the soviet union have stepped up their contention with each other and thus intensified tension in the world. they are more isolated by the development of the third world people's struggle. the danger of a new world war is increasing. at this juncture, japan is standing at the crossroad of whether to take side with hegemonism or oppose it. it is a historical rule that those who advocate hegemony are certainly to be defeated. japan should resolutely oppose hegemony in unity with china."

he stressed in the end: "let us unite to promote our movement to demand that the government immediately conclude a treaty of peace and friendship with china."

Delegation of Japanese Federation of Economic Organizations Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 16, 1975)

a delegation of the japanese federation of economic organizations led by toshiwo doko arrived here by air today at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

it was greeted at the airport by wang yao-ting and li yung-ting, chairman and vice-chairman of the host council; wu shu-tung, deputy department director of the ministry of foreign trade; and leading members of foreign trade corporations concerned.

on hand were japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa, counsellor of the japanese embassy here shuku maeda, and japanese friend in peking teiji hagiwara.

chairman wang yao-ting met and feted the japanese delegation this evening.

CHINA AND KOREA

Huang Hua Fetes Korean Delegation Leader

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 14, 1975)

huang hua, vice-chairman of the chinese delegation and permanent representative to the united nations, gave a dinner here this evening in honour of li jong mok, chairman of the delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea to the current session of the u.n. general assembly for the discussion of the korea question.

among the korean guests were also kwon min jun, vice-chairman, li in gyu, representative, and other members of the korean delegation.

representatives lai ya-li and pi chi-lung, and other members of the chinese delegation were also present.

the chinese and korean comrades had a cordial and intimate conversation. a warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed.

MALAYSIA

Malaysian Paper Denounces Soviet Attempt to Control Asian Countries

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 16, 1975)

the soviet union attempts to control asian countries through an "asian collective security system", a policy which is identical with the policies of foreign expansion followed by the tsars, points out the malaysian paper "sing ping yit pao" in an article on october 14, according to a kuala lumpur report.

the article says, "the soviet union is not traditionally a country in the region of asia". "what is the difference between the regional 'collective security system', the brainchild of a foreign power to seek hegemony, and the 'southeast asia collective defence treaty' which was initiated after the first viet nam war in the 1950s by u.s. secretary of state john foster dulles? brezhnev's offer, therefore, does not have any positive response from asian countries."

the many principles offered by the soviet union for the "asian collective security system" seem full of such fine-sounding words as independence, self-determination, co-operation and peace. discerning persons, however, can see clearly that behind kremlin's offer is the

out-and-out unchanged ambition inherited from the period of imperial russia.

the article says, "in fact, the current external policy of the soviet union is just like the expansionist policy of the tsarist empire founded by peter the great in the late 17th century and early 18th century with its main target focused on stretching its influence abroad." it notes, "the external policy of tsarist russia was to make westward movement and expansion toward europe, widen its boundaries eastward by carrying out occupation and invasion in asia and extend its boundaries southward to the persian gulf and farther to africa. the soviet union is following the same track in as far as its foreign policy is concerned."

the term "anti-hegemonism" is tabooed in the soviet union. this indicates that it is having a guilty conscience like a "thief", the article concludes.

CHINA AND MALI

Wife of Malian Head of State and Her Party Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 16, 1975)

madame mariam traore, wife of the head of state of the republic of mali and president of the malian national union of women, arrived here by air this evening for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government.

madame mariam traore was greeted at the airport by li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and his wife lin chia-mei; ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; fu yu-fang, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress; ting hsueh-sung, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; hsu kuang, vice-chairman of the peking municipal women's federation; and li heng, deputy director of the african affairs department of the foreign ministry; as well as over 2,000 people in the chinese capital.

kang ke-ching, wife of chu teh, chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee, greeted madame mariam traore at the guesthouse and extended a warm welcome to the distinguished malian guests.

accompanying madame mariam traore on her visit to china were madame traore nee astou sangare, wife of member of the military committee for national liberation youssouf traore and secretary for foreign relations of the malian

national union of women; madame oulematou keita, wife of minister of finance and commerce founeke keita and secretary for economic affairs of the malian national union of women; as well as members of the malian national union of women and diplomatic and information officials.

peking airport today flew the national flags of china and mali. the welcomers carried streamers inscribed with the slogans: "long live the friendship between the chinese and malian people excl." "long live the great unity of the people of the third world excl." and "long live the great unity of the people of the world excl." as madame mariam traore and the other distinguished malian guests alighted from the plane, vice-premier li hsien-nien shook hands with them to extend a warm welcome. a girl presented bouquets to madame mariam traore. the airport resounded with the beating of drums and cheers. youngsters waved colourful streamers and danced to gay music. militiawomen presented arms in salute to the distinguished guests. madame mariam traore repeatedly waved back to the welcoming crowd in acknowledgement.

also present at the airport were malian ambassador to china sinaly thera, his wife and officials of the malian embassy here, and diplomatic envoys of mauritania and senegal to china.

CHINA AND MONGOLIA

Regular Meeting of Sino-Mongolian Boundary-Through Railway Traffic Held in Huhehot

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Oct. 15, 1975)

the 1975 regular meeting of the sino-mongolian boundary-through railway traffic was held here from october 6 to 14. a new protocol was signed after consultations between the two sides.

the railway delegation of the people's republic of mongolia headed by tserennorov, deputy director of the ulan bator railway bureau, left huhehot for home by train yesterday.

seeing it off at the railway station were fang hung-chi, leader of the chinese railway delegation and deputy director of the huhehot railway bureau, and the other members of the delegation.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Comrade Li Hsien-nien Meets Romania-China Friendship Association Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1975)

li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this evening with the delegation of the romania-china friendship association led by pavel stefan, member of the central committee of the romanian communist party and vice-president of the romania-china friendship association.

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu was present.

among those present were wang ping-nan, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and hsi chao-ming, deputy director of the soviet union and east european affairs department of the foreign ministry.

Romania-China Friendship Association Delegation Visits People's Commune in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1975)

the delegation of the romania-china friendship association led by pavel stefan, member of the central committee of the romanian communist party and vice-president of the association, today visited the china-romania friendship people's commune on the outskirts of peking. they were accorded a warm reception by the commune members.

members of the friendship people's commune have received many romanian friends and cemented a profound friendship with the romanian people. a delegation of the commune led by yang chung-hsing, secretary of the commune party committee and chairman of the commune revolutionary committee, paid a visit to romania last year. today, as pavel stefan and other romanian comrades arrived at the seat of the commune revolutionary committee, the commune members gathered there beat drums and gongs in warm welcome to them.

giving the guests an account of the development of production in the commune, yang chung-hsing said that this vegetable-growing commune last year reaped an average of 75 tons of vegetables and 7.5 tons of grain per hectare. the commune provided city residents with a total of 124,000 tons of vegetables last year. pavel stefan congratulated

the commune members on their achievements and wished them still greater successes. the guests inspected vegetable fields, a duck farm, an electric motor workshop and a kindergarten and called at commune members' families. a group of commune members performed songs and dances for the guests in the compound of the commune revolutionary committee.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

The "Detente Brand Panacea" -- Moscow-Made
- a commentary by Hsinhua correspondent

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1975)

the soviet revisionists are deliberately exploiting the desire of the people everywhere for a real detente in the international situation. they are taking advantage of the tense disorderly international situation created by the soviet-u.s. contention for world hegemony and attempting to benumb the vigilance of the peoples by talks of "continued detente" and the "irreversibility of detente". using sham detente as a cover, they are trying to intensify aggression and expansion abroad.

one of the most recent tricks by the kremlin necromancers is to present the "detente brand panacea". they present this panacea as a cure for all diseases including those social contradictions of our time as class contradictions and those between imperialist countries. their magic cure is supposed to heal the disease as soon as it is applied. this cure-all has been widely publicised in the soviet press and soviet diplomats hawk it around the world. an article by kvashnin and g. nikoilaev in the soviet journal "international affairs" (8th issue of 1975, russian edition) is an example of their style of advertisement.

the authors praise the profuse benefits of the moscow brand of detente, claiming that the relaxation of the international tension pushes ahead the people's revolution, favours the dissemination of marxism-leninism, helps to overcome the economic crisis and even helps to abolish laws which oppress the working class and so on. this is sheer bunkum. an examination of the article shows that detente has had no such magic effects on international tension.

the authors assert that: "thanks to the relaxation of international tension, the political position of the most reactionary elements of monopoly bourgeoisie has been weakened and sometimes they are excluded from political power, thereby opening up new possibilities for the working people in their struggle for their rights and democratic reforms." what these words imply is that as international tension has relaxed and the most reactionary elements of various countries have collapsed, the working class has the "possibilities" of taking this opportunity to seize power and achieve "its rights". this is the first big healing effect of the moscow-made panacea. this claim is sheer nonsense. take the two overlords, the soviet union and the united states, as an example. their arms race and contention for world domination is becoming ever fiercer and one must ask is there even a trace of detente? in neither the soviet union nor the united states has the political position of the most reactionary elements of monopoly bourgeoisie been weakened, nor have they been excluded from political power. on the contrary, in the rivalry between the two overlords, a handful of the most reactionary soviet revisionists first of all tried their utmost to intensify their reactionary rule and increased their oppression of the working people. however, where there is oppression, there is resistance. this after all will lead to new possibilities for the working people in the struggle for their rights and democratic reforms. the authors' fallacy is a reproduction of the revisionist theory on "peaceful transition". its aim is to lull the revolutionary fighting will of the working people and liquidate their struggle against the monopoly bourgeoisie. here the "detente brand panacea" has no healing effect but on the contrary it has the opposite effect. indeed, it demands that the working class of the various countries give up their revolutionary struggle and wait for "detente". otherwise, they will have no "new possibilities" of being able to "win their rights".

the article goes on to say that the relaxation of the tense situation is a "favourable premise" for "the various strata of society to grasp marxist-leninist ideas - the only correct theory" and that it "has offered broad possibilities for the further assertion of marxist-leninist ideology". in other words, they claim that only through detente can there be a "premise" and "broad possibilities" for the "various strata of society" to grasp marxism-leninism; and without detente, the "various strata of society" will have no "favourable premise" and "broad possibilities" to grasp it. this is the second healing effect of the soviet revisionists' panacea. it is even more ridiculous. the reality is, the sham detente and the set of revisionist fallacies advertised by the soviet revisionists have not only adversely affected the "various strata of society" but they have also affected the working class of many countries, making it impossible for them to distinguish marxism-leninism from revisionism and greatly undermining

the possibilities of the broad masses being able to grasp marxism-leninism. it is only by fully exposing the soviet revisionists' lies about detente, that the broad masses can better grasp the only correct theory -- that of marxist-leninist ideas and broad possibilities can be provided for the further assertion of marxist-leninist ideology.

taking detente as the "premise" and "broad possibilities" for the "various strata of society" to grasp marxism-leninism, the soviet authors have most shamelessly betrayed marxism-leninism. marxism-leninism has always spread and developed in the course of fierce and keen class and national struggles. in the past one hundred years and more since the birth of marxism, there has been no "continued detente". instead there have been many extended wars and fierce class struggles. it is precisely in such situations that marxism-leninism has spread widely throughout the world. the history of the development of the international communist movement is an effective rebuttal of this counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacy.

the article contains other fallacies. the authors claim that "the normalization of international relations (namely detente) is conducive to the maintainance of and even, at times, increasing employment". they fallaciously argue that as the situation becomes relaxed, the soviet union will be able to place orders, valued at large sums of money, with the west and this will solve unemployment problem in western european and north american countries. this is the third imaginary healing effect of the soviet revisionist panacea. this is indeed absurd, for the unemployment in the western countries does not arise from international tension and lack of soviet orders. soviet orders can never solve the question of unemployment brought about by the economic crisis inherent in the capitalist system. the soviet revisionists claim that detente has "continued" for years, and that the soviet union placed many orders with the west involving large loans by the west to russia, but the number of the unemployed in western countries has kept increasing and the number of unemployed in many countries has reached a postwar record. this objective reality makes a merciless mockery of the soviet revisionist nonsense. marxist-leninist common sense teaches that economic crises and unemployment under capitalism are governed by economic laws inherent in capitalism. these laws are not subject to change by tension or relaxation in the international situation or by the issue of soviet "orders". the fantastic tale invented by the soviet revisionists is just revisionist make-believe. it is designed to hoodwink the working class and working people in western countries into not fighting against the capitalist system and to accept the shifting of the burden of the crisis onto them by monopoly capitalists. they are expected to say a prayer for detente and await the arrival of soviet "orders" and be then blessed with full employment.

but there is more in the same vein to follow. the authors then proceed to state that the easing of the situation will make it easier to abolish the capitalist countries' laws, which persecute the workers. they declare: "the new situation governing the international relationship (namely, "detente") is favourable to the struggles of the working class and its political organizations and trade unions for abolition of these laws." this is the fourth healing effect of the "detente brand panacea" excl. to back their point, the authors pervertedly cite the abolition of the british "industrial law" last year as an example. but this was of little help to them. here again history has ridiculed the soviet revisionists. the west german "emergency law", the united states "taft-hartley act", france's law forcing strikers to return to work and similar laws in other countries referred to by the authors have not yet been abolished. there are many adverse examples, such as the following. during the "european security conference" at the high tide of the soviet advocated "detente" late last june, the indian ruling authorities, praised by the soviet revisionists as a model of "democracy and progress", proclaimed "the state of emergency" and recklessly arrested large numbers of people.

the trumpeters of the new tsars, advertizing the merits of "detente", are trying to undermine the morale of the workers in all countries, lead them away from class struggle and induce them to sit and wait for the benefits of "detente". the authors feeling a little of the qualms of guilt state: "the bourgeoisie, taking advantage of the relaxation of tension, intend to realize their purpose of inveigling the masses out of the revolutionary struggles." this is a clumsy self-exposing performance like that of the thief, who after stealing and hiding the gold erected the notice "the missing treasure is not buried here." it must be pointed out that the soviet revisionists, hawking around their sham detente in an attempt to lull the people of all countries, are working hand in glove with the bourgeoisie to trick the masses out of revolutionary struggles.

the authors claim that: "in face of the relaxation of tension, there is no point in continuing the arms race and increasing military budgets." they argue, detente can help "save military expenditure" and therefore "provide for increased spending on social and economic welfare". this is the fifth healing effect of their cure-all "panacea". however, history has long since torn this peep show to pieces. the soviet military budget, during the period of "continued detente", has spiralled to its highest level in history, and surpassed that of the united states. now let's examine the soviet argument that "in face of the relaxation of tension, there is no point in continuing the arms race and increasing the military budgets" with the testimony of the quack vendor of spurious medicine in the old chinese society who loudly proclaimed that "whoever sells sham medicines will be executed by heaven

and destroyed by earth". the authors' tune is just the same and not worth a rap.

on september 23, soviet foreign minister gromyko asserted at the 30th session of the u.n. general assembly that "the 'position-of-strength' policy" "has been shelved forever in the archives of history" thanks to the "detente" following the "european security conference". this, is the sixth supposed healing effect of the "panacea" excl. if this be so then the new tsars have turned their swords into ploughshares and are no longer pursuing the "position-of-strength" policy. unfortunately, while gromyko was talking honeyed words, the soviet union was busy carrying out rocket-tests in the barents sea, thereby posing a threat to the whole of north europe. this poses the question what are people supposed to believe, gromyko's sweet words or soviet rockets in the barents sea? the booming of the rockets drowns the deceitful words of gromyko; and the glare of the rockets reveals the hypocritical features of the soviet revisionists excl. the myth of detente is once again discredited by its own inventors.

the moscow-made "detente brand panacea" is no cure-all medicine. it is a sleeping-draught designed to lull the revolutionary people into a false sense of security. but the louder the new tsars peddle their spurious wares, the clearer the people will see through their trickery.

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: Hegemonism Pure and Simple -- On Gromyko's Attack on Japanese People

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1975)

the kremlin new tsars always fly into a rage when their country is described as a superpower. they even get hysterical when charged with practising hegemonism. whoever speaks out this truth is accused of being "anti-soviet" and "opposing the relaxation of international tension".

the kremlin bosses fail to understand that one can never conceal his weakness, however hard he tries. the latest instance of this is soviet foreign minister gromyko's article carried in the 14th issue of "the communist" this year, in which he railed at the japanese people's just demand for the return of their own territory, the four northern islands. the revulsive features of moscow's superpower hegemonism are thus revealed to the hilt.

gromyko dismissed the japanese people's demand as "unfounded", which, he declared threateningly, "will always meet with due rebuff from our side." what insolence excl.

it is well known that the four northern islands, habomai, shikotan, kunashiri and etorofu, are part of the japanese territory. more than a century ago, in a treaty with japan, tsarist russia had recognized the four islands as an inalienable part of japan's territory. it is thus a historical fact, put down in black and white, which no one can deny.

it is only natural that the japanese people want to take back what has always belonged to them. their demand is founded on facts, irrefutable and just. the soviet revisionists, on the other hand, want to hold on to the four islands now under their occupation and try to turn things upside down by repudiating the japanese people's just demand as "unfounded" and threatening them with "due rebuff". so aggression and expansion become "justified", while it becomes a "sin" to demand the recovery of lost territory. what is it if not the logic of sheer superpower hegemonism?

soviet social-imperialism is characterized by hypocrisy, inconsistency and arrogance. it is also prone to bully the weak and fear the strong. all this finds full expression in its attitude towards the question of japan's four northern islands. it may be recalled that while visiting japan in 1972, gromyko, the very person who viciously abused the japanese people's demand for the recovery of the four islands as "completely groundless", admitted that the title to the northern islands is "one of the various problems involved for the conclusion of the soviet-japanese peace treaty". when former japanese prime minister tanaka visited the soviet union in october, 1973, he conducted talks with brezhnev, gromyko and others on the return to japan of its northern territories in connection with the conclusion of the soviet-japanese peace treaty. even brezhnev himself had to acknowledge then that the territorial issue is "pending" and expressed "willingness to go on with negotiations" on it. the soviet-japanese "joint statement" issued at the end of the visit stated unequivocally that the two sides "agreed to continue the talks on signing a peace treaty between the two countries" and "settle various problems left unsolved since the time of the second world war." obviously, since it was acknowledged then that "continuous discussion" should be held on the question of the northern territories, it means that the japanese people are justified in demanding for the return of these islands. now, all of a sudden, gromyko changed mind and described the japanese demand as "groundless." the practice of going back upon their words shows how arrogant and reckless the kremlin new tsars are in international relations.

their continuous occupation of the four islands and their threat to give "rebuff" to the japanese people's just demand cause no surprise, considering with what frenzy they are carrying out their policy of expansion. tsarist russia also wanted to "protect" the "passage ... from the sea of japan to the pacific" when it sought aggrandizement abroad.

thus the four japanese islands have a very important strategic position because they constitute for the soviet union an important passage to the pacific. to realize the "grand programme" which the old tsars had failed to realize in full, the soviet revisionist new tsars today have occupied the four japanese islands and built a series of military bases there, turning them into major strongholds in their contention with the united states for hegemony in asia and the pacific region and a dagger thrusted to japan. certainly they will never give up these islands easily.

in recent years, the two superpowers have been locked in ever fiercer contention. after the conclusion of the "european security conference", the soviet revisionists again dished up the "asian collective security system" in the vain hope of splitting and controlling asian countries and "filling the vacuum" left over by the other superpower. they advertize in particular "the principle of the inviolability of postwar frontiers" adopted by the "european security conference", trying to induce japan into the "asian security system" with a view to perpetuating their occupation of japan's four northern islands. the japanese people, however, seeing through the plot of the soviet social-imperialists, showed no interest in it. this offended the moscow hegemonists and therefore was described by gromyko in his article as a monstrous crime. "if a wolf feels hungry, the lamb is convicted". -- such is the wolf's logic, the law of the jungle, followed by the soviet revisionist gentlemen.

the publication of gromyko's article is not an isolated move. on september 24, the day when the 14th issue of the soviet journal "the communist" was put to press, two long-range heavy bombers of the soviet navy, coming from the direction of the kurile islands, openly violated japan's airspace, posing a military threat to the country. not long before this, articles carried by "izvestia" and other soviet newspapers charged the mayor of nemuro with spreading "anti-soviet propaganda" when he demanded the recovery of the northern territories. they also said that the japanese press, which opposes the application of the "formula" of the "european security conference" to asia, is "backed by revanchism". the soviet revisionists have opened the kunashiri and shikotan islands to tourists, backed with advertisements in "pravda" early this month, in an attempt to fool public opinion with the idea that the title to the four northern islands is a fait accompli. facts have eloquently proved that the kremlin new tsars are out-and-out superpower hegemonists.

nevertheless, time has changed. gone are the days when the imperialist powers could ride roughshod over the people and do whatever they liked. the japanese people will certainly not submit to the soviet social-imperialists' arrogance, abuses and threats. what the soviet revisionists have done will only serve to reveal their real features as hegemonists and bring the japanese people's struggle for recovering the northern territories to a new upsurge.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. to Thailand Leaves for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1975)

lu tzu-po, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of china in the kingdom of thailand, left here for his post in bangkok today.

CHINA AND US

Chinese Architects Delegation Concludes Visit to US

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1975)

the chinese architects delegation left new york for home yesterday after a three-week visit to the united states at the invitation of the american institute of architects, according to a report from new york.

the delegation was led by ho kuang-chien, acting president of the architectural society of china, with li ting, vice president of the shanghai branch of the society, as its deputy leader.

during its tour of thirteen u.s. cities, the chinese delegation visited many construction sites and buildings, exchanged experiences and views with american architects and engineers. the chinese architects also attended symposiums while visiting architecture departments of some universities.

carl albert, speaker of the house of representatives, john j. rhodes, republican leader of the house and hugh scott, republican leader of the senate, met and had friendly talks with the chinese delegation.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Chinese Army Table Tennis Team Plays First Match in Hanoi

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Oct. 16, 1975)

the visiting "august first" table tennis team of the chinese people's liberation army played its first match with the viet nam people's army team at the army sports club here yesterday.

prior to the match, an opening ceremony was held. present at the ceremony and watching the match were vo nguyen giap, vice-premier and minister of national defence of the d.r.v.n.; hoang van hoan, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the d.r.v.n. national assembly; lieutenant general vuong thua vu and major general cao van khanh, deputy chiefs of the general staff of the viet nam people's army; le duc chinh, acting head of the general department for physical culture and sports and others.

chinese ambassador fu hao was also present. a large streamer inscribed with "long live the great friendship and militant solidarity between the vietnamese and chinese peoples and armies excl." in vietnamese and chinese was hung over the court.

the good sportsmanship and skill displayed by the chinese and vietnamese players were frequently applauded by the spectators. the visiting team won 5:1.

the chinese team with wang ping-jen as leader and ho chieh as deputy leader arrived here tuesday. cao van khanh, deputy chief of the general staff of the viet nam people's army, feted the chinese players that evening.

Friendly Matches between Vietnamese and Chinese Army Volleyball Teams in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 16, 1975)

the people's army men's and women's volleyball teams of the democratic republic of viet nam met the "august 1" men's and women's volleyball teams of the chinese people's liberation army in friendly matches at the capital indoor stadium here this evening. they were warmly welcomed by over 18,000 people, including commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army.

before the matches, chinese vice-premier chen hsi-lien met with nguyen ngoc phung and le ba hoi, leader

and deputy leader of the viet nam people's army men's and women's volleyball teams, and coaches and players of both sides.

attending the meeting and watching the matches were li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; huang yu-kun, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department; lu chin-tung, leading member of the physical culture and sports commission; wang jo-chieh, chinese ambassador to the republic of south viet nam; tran trung, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam here, and vu ngoc ho, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china.

the chinese and vietnamese peoples and armies have profound fraternal friendship and militant unity. this evening, as the volleyballers of both sides entered the court hand in hand, the enthusiastic spectators warmly greeted them with prolonged applause. the matches proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship. the host teams won both matches by the same score of 3:1.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Chinese Publications Welcomed at Frankfurt International Book Fair

(NCNA-English Bonn, Oct. 14, 1975)

the 27th frankfurt international book fair was held in frankfurt, west germany, from october 9 to 14. among the some 4,000 publishing houses from 63 countries taking part in the fair was the china publications centre.

china displayed about 1,500 titles of books, magazines and picture-books, most of them new works published since the great proletarian cultural revolution. among the books exhibited were chinese and foreign language editions of the works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin as well as chairman mao's works. books on politics, economics and literature reflecting the socialist revolution and socialist construction in new china were also displayed.

many noted west german public figures visited the chinese book exhibition with great interest. among them were hans friderichs, federal minister of economics; egon bahr, federal minister for economic cooperation; helmut rohde, federal minister for education and science; helmut kohl, chairman of the christian democratic union and premier of rhineland-palatinate; albert osswald, premier of hesse; and rudi arndt, mayor of frankfurt. hannelore schmidt,

wife of the federal chancellor, and gustav heinemann, ex-president, also visited the exhibition.

the chinese book exhibition was warmly welcomed by the public. a number of west german friends and friends from other countries sent bouquets or letters of congratulations to the exhibition to express their friendly feelings towards the chinese people.

CHINA AND YEMEN (PDRY)

Democratic Yemen Ambassador to China Leaves for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 16, 1975)

alawi abdul-rahman assakaff, ambassador of the people's democratic republic of yemen to china, left here for home today at the end of his term of office.

ASSORTED NATIONAL DAY MESSAGES OF GREETINGS

Marxist-Leninist Parties and Organizations Greet Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1975)

the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao, premier chou en-lai and the central committee of the communist party of china have received telegrams and letters of greetings from marxist-leninist political parties and organizations in a number of countries on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

these messages warmly greet the chinese national day and congratulate the chinese people on their great victories in the deep-going study of the marxist-leninist theory, in the effort to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and in socialist construction.

the messages are from:

general secretary of the central committee of the communist party of poland kazimierz mijal; general secretary of the national committee of the communist party of new zealand victor george wilcox; general secretary of the ceylon

communist party nagalingam sanmugathasan; the central committee of the communist party of peru (red fatherland); chairman and vice-chairman of the communist party of australia (m-l) f. hill and o'shea bull; chairman of the austrian revolutionary workers' association (m-l) alfred jocha; the central committee of the communist party of japan (left); the communist unitarian movement of the netherlands (m-l); chairman of the working committee of the central committee of the norwegian workers' communist party (m-l) sigurd allern; the central committee of the communist vanguard of argentina; the central committee of the communist party of portugal (m-l); the central committee of the organization of the marxist-leninists of greece; the red banner group of the dominican republic; the voice of the proletariat of the dominican republic; first chairman of the central committee of the communist party of germany (m-l) ernst aust; members of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of germany werner heuler, karl heinz hutter, juergen horlemann and christian semler; the red line of the "june 14" revolutionary movement of the dominican republic; the central committee of the revolutionary communist party of the u.s.a.; acting chairman of the communist party of sweden roland pettersson; the revolutionary communist party of argentina; the central committee of the marxist-leninist communist party of belgium; fosco dinucci of the communist party of italy (m-l); general secretary of the organization of the communists of italy (m-l) osvaldo pesce; the central committee of the italian (marxist-leninist) communist party; the political bureau of the revolutionary communist party of france (m-l); chairman of the u.s. october league (m-l) michael klonsky.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Iceland Extends Fishing Limits

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1975)

Iceland today extended its fishing zone from 50 to 200 nautical miles, according to a reykjavik report.

all foreign fishing vessels are prohibited from fishing inside the 200-mile limit as of last midnight. the step was taken to protect the country's fishing resources.

the measure was announced in advance last july 15. it was reiterated by the icelandic cabinet on august 14 in reply to a "formal protest note" lodged on the previous day by the soviet ambassador. the soviet government protested against the extension for the alleged reason of soviet fishing interests in waters off iceland.

icelandic foreign minister einar agustsson, in a statement at the end of last month, said that fish stocks within the fishing limits form the foundation of icelandic economy and are vital to the interests of the icelandic people. he hoped that the new limits will be respected by all concerned so that his people will be able to use their natural resources.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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DISARMAMENT

The Real Aim Is To Make Use of Troops Under the Pretense of Disarmament

- after reading Chang T'ai-yen's "It Is Difficult To End Hostilities"

by

the group of worker-theorists of the Ch'angfeng Plant, Soochow municipality

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 16, 1975)

"It Is Difficult To End Hostilities" is an outstanding political essay written by the bourgeois revolutionary Chang T'ai-yen in 1898 for exposing and criticizing the Old Tsar who called for the convocation of a so-called "disarmament conference."

At the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th Century, world capitalism had developed to the stage of imperialism. In the imperialist struggle for hegemony in Europe and carving up the world, the old colonialist powers of Britain, Russia and France tried their utmost to uphold and extend their own vested interests, while up-and-coming Germany, the United States, Japan and Italy strongly called for carving up the world once again. Because of this, two antagonistic systems of military alliance of an aggressive nature emerged on the European Continent with Germany, Austria and Italy on the one side, and Britain, Russia and France on the other. As these two military blocs stepped up their armament race, ambitious Germany vigorously expanded her Navy in order to contend with Britain for hegemony in the oceans. She also constantly beefed up her Army in order to have a test of strength with Russia on the continent. She first built through research the 1896-model 77-millimeter field gun--the most modern weapon that could fire six to ten shells a minute, equivalent

to five times greater the firing power of ordinary field guns. Faced with the challenge of this adversary, Tsar Nicholas II, out of his jealousy, was eager to catch up. However, Tsarist Russia was a military feudal imperialist country more backward in industry. She wanted to serve as the gendarme of Europe and Asia, but had not the strength to comply with her wish. For the sake of hoodwinking the people and easing class antagonisms at home, of weakening her adversaries abroad and of carrying on the fight for hegemony, the Old Tsar tried his utmost to call for the convocation of an "international disarmament conference" so as to gain time for making preparations for another round of armament race. After a lot of fanfare and pulling, this "international disarmament conference" was finally convened in May 1899 at The Hague of Holland. It is known in the world as "The Hague Conference."

Once the deceitful propaganda for "disarmament" was relayed to China, it was loudly applauded by the reactionary rulers of the Ch'ing Dynasty, and they helped publicize the imperialists' real aim for aggression under the pretense of disarmament. At that time, young Chang T'ai-yen was engaged in the 1898 Reform Movement. As soon as he heard this news, he at once wrote "It Is Difficult To End Hostilities." With anger and resentment, he used his sharp pen to discuss past and present-day affairs and the situation at home and abroad. He analyzed things layer by layer, and mercilessly bared the hypocritical and deceptive nature of "disarmament." He strongly attacked the clamors for "disarmament" whipped up by the reactionaries at home and abroad. He called for "beefing up national defense," "promoting agriculture" and "making the country wealthy and powerful" so as to resist imperialist aggression.

Chang T'ai-yen effectively exposed the aggressive nature of imperialism marked by the bullying of the weak by the strong and the small by the big. He summed up the tragic and sad lessons learned by China from imperialist aggression by engulfing and nibbling processes for the dismemberment of China. He symbolically resembled the imperialists to a gang of bandits living on robbery and plunder. He pointed out, "Nothing useful would be gained by the 'weak ones' even though they kowtow and swear by the Heaven to them!" He asserted that imperialism "would never agree to end hostilities against China." But then why was it that this gang of bandits loudly called for disarmament? Chang T'ai-yen pointed out that this was a swindle. Imperialism invariably made alternate use of the double-faced tactics of the swindle of "disarmament" and threat with armed forces to attain their goal for aggression and expansion. "When hostilities broke out between China and other countries," they either carried out political blackmail by "avoiding the use of troops" and "demanding for land with an ultimatum," or bluntly carried out armed occupation with troops and police under the pretext that "campaigns carried out in my possession involve no violation of my neighboring states." "The call for disarmament today only provides the powers with something for contention, and the people of weak countries across the sea can never keep their head intact." What was called "disarmament" was nothing more than a screen for the swindler and the horn knife of the butcher.

The reactionary rulers of the Ch'ing Dynasty capitulated on their knees to the foreign countries. For the sake of catering to the imperialist hackneyed tune of "disarmament," they advocated the "entreatment of alliance" and "loans" from the conclusion of "a treaty of alliance in disarmament" with imperialism. This was determined by their reactionary line for upholding feudal rule at home. Chang T'ai-yen violently attacked this policy of national betrayal, and strongly denounced those shameless blacksheep of the nation who prostrated themselves before the gold coins and guns of the foreign lords, and attempted "to use their gold coins as collaterals" and "as the basis of the agreement for disarmament." Chang T'ai-yen pointed out: China is vast in territory and rich in resources. It is a piece of "choice meat." "The gold buried underground is 100 times greater than that in foreign lands." The imperialists inevitably have to invade China. Even though they have temporarily given up some loans for use as "collaterals," they can rob China of more resources through war, and "compensate themselves with ten to a hundred for one or two.

Toward those who lightly gave credence to the lie of "disarmament" at home, Chang T'ai-yen gave this reminder: To China imperialism not even "practices the permanent principles of the international law, not to say disarmament." If light credence were given to these "magnificent words" for "dignifying and embellishing the eyes and ears" and the "art of benevolence" "of no use to the world," we would be fooled and lower our vigilance. This was no different from "taking poison for temporary relief."

In this article, Chang T'ai-yen also inherited the thought of preparedness against war from the ancient Legalists in China. He criticized the reactionary military line of the Confucian school that called for "the rule of the army with propriety" and "doing away with the army to save food." He tried his utmost to call for the strengthening of armed preparedness, the exercise of a tight grip on training and the consolidation of national defense. He issued the warning: "If we have not the power to keep people alive or to kill people, and want to forbid others from killing us, this is indeed difficult."

Although these criticisms made by Chang T'ai-yen against the imperialist call for "disarmament" had their historical and class limitations, his exposure of the swindle of "disarmament" was verified by numerous historical facts a few years later.

No sooner had The Hague Conference been called into session than a heated struggle began. The imperialists tried to hoodwink each other with deceit, and with an ulterior object in view, none of them was willing to reduce his own armaments. Germany had long ago perceived the "trick hidden" in the Old Tsar's "disarmament" proposal. She attended the conference for the purpose of putting on a peaceful posture and also for waging struggle against the Old Tsar. France was at first dissatisfied with Russia's disarmament proposal and adopted a skeptical attitude toward the conference. But after the activities carried out by the Old Tsar behind the scenes, France and Russia worked in collusion to carry out the criminal plot for sham peace but genuine armaments expansion. At the Conference, the old leader Britain put forward a "proposal for forcible arbitration" in an attempt to tie the new leaders hand and foot. Germany voiced firm opposition and indicated that Germany

would never permit her enemy to make use of the "procedure of arbitration" to gain time for making military preparations, thus impairing the superiority of Germany in armaments. The conference quarreled for more than two months from May to July through bargaining, scornful revilement and denunciation before it drew to the end. No results were achieved in the reduction or limitation of armaments, and the international law and convention governing war, neutrality and peaceful settlement of disputes also represented but a fig-leaf for covering up the intensified armament race between the imperialists.

"One important characteristic of imperialism is the desire of several big powers to contend for hegemony." (Lenin's Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism) The desire to make the imperialist bandits lay down the butcher's knife and carry out "disarmament" is no different from going up a tree to look for fish and is fundamentally impossible. In 1898 when the tempo of preparation for the convocation of "The Hague Conference" was being stepped up, the American-Spanish War broke out over the contention between the United States and Spain for Cuba, the Philippines and other colonies. Before the ink on the documents adopted by "The Hague Conference" "was dry, the British Boer War broke out in October 1899 involving the aggression of Britain against the Boers in South Africa. In 1900, Germany, Japan, Russia, France, Britain, the United States, Italy and Austria organized "the joint forces of the eight powers" to carry out armed aggression against China and to ruthlessly suppress the I Ho T'uan revolutionary movement. They caused blood to run in Peking and Tientsin, massacred the people, burned down palaces, and plundered China of her cultural objects, thus exposing the Chinese people to an unprecedented catastrophe. Among this gang of bandits, Tsarist Russia was the most barbarous one. She "mobilized a good number of military regions, spent several hundred million rubles, and sent several ten thousand troops to China." (Lenin's War Against China) She availed herself of the opportunity to invade and occupy the Northeastern Region of China which she had drooled over for a long time. This was not all, for the Old Tsar and his collaborators also used the bayonet to force the Ch'ing government to sign the "Peace Treaty of 1901" and extort the sum of 450 million taels of silver as "indemnity." When the bandits divided the spoil, the Old Tsar reaped "the highest reward because of his great meritorious service" and he alone received 130 million taels, equivalent to 29 percent of the total indemnity. By 1904, for the sake of redividing the Russian and Japanese spheres of influence in Northeast China, the Japanese-Russian War broke out. All these aggressive wars and wars of contention for hegemony gave the best footnote to so-called "disarmament." They gave lip service to "disarmament" but actually "made use of troops" either against their adversaries in the contention for hegemony, or against the targets of aggression.

As far as imperialism was concerned, the treaties and laws were nothing more than useless documents in the face of acute international conflicts. "The Hague Conference" of 1899 was basically unable to ease contradictions among the imperialists, and the Second "Hague Conference" was likewise a farce. The situation of Europe was as tense as in the past. The imperialist powers loudly chanted peace on the one hand, but on the other hand, they increased the military budget on a large scale, improved their arms and equipment and extended the range of conscription. The two major military blocs each convened their own military conferences to discuss and formulate combat plans, and strived to attack first in order to cripple their opponents. People could no longer find any trace of sunshine of peace over the European continent, and could only see the ominous signs of impending storm under the heavily overcast sky.

In those years, Lenin profoundly exposed the imperialist swindles of "disarmament" and "detente." He sharply pointed out that those European imperialist states loudly harped on the hackneyed note of peace with a thousand tunes in a thousand papers and on a thousand rostrums on the one hand, but on the other hand they "carried out a frenzied obstacle race in armaments." As expected, the Bosnia crisis erupted in 1908-1909, the Italian-Turkish War and the Second Morocco crisis in 1911, and two Balkan Wars in succession in 1912 and 1913. In 1914, the First World War for imperialism to carve up the world finally broke out. This offered the best conclusion to what kind of game so-called "disarmament" advocated by imperialism actually was.

Since the appearance of "It Is Difficult To End Hostilities" more than 70 years ago, enormous changes have occurred in the international situation, and the age in which imperialism could do anything they liked has gone forever. However, the nature of the era has not changed and the aggressive and expansionist nature of imperialism has not changed. The contention between the two superpowers of the United States and the Soviet Union covers the whole world. The brain of the Soviet revisionist new tsar is dreaming of building a great colonial empire spanning Europe, Asia and Africa. For the sake of contending with US imperialism for world hegemony, he is frenziedly engaged in armaments expansion. He talks every day of "disarmament," but actually carries out armaments expansion every day. He talks every day of "detente" but actually creates tension every day. The two superpowers contend for key strategic sectors in Europe. The Soviet revisionist new tsar has wholly stepped into the shoes of the old tsar. After more than two years of heated quarrels and bargaining, the "European Security Conference" has recently finally drawn to the end. It is nothing more than a reprint of "The Hague Conference" of the old tsar and the beginning of another round of violent contention between the two superpowers of the Soviet Union and the United States that presages upheaval and instability in the European situation. It is basically not an European Security Conference, but is an "European Danger Conference."

Lenin pointed out a number of times that imperialism meant war. So long as there are imperialism and social-imperialism, there would be no peace and security in this world and war is inevitable. Historical experience merits attention. At the present time, with the two superpowers of the Soviet Union and the United States continuing to play with sham disarmament but genuine armaments expansion, sham detente but genuine aggression, we are faced not with the deterioration of detente but the danger of a new world war looming ever closer. The superpower with the greatest enthusiasm for peace is in particular the most dangerous source of war today. We must heighten our vigilance and get fully prepared. The salient feature of the present international situation is that the world is in great disorder and the factors of revolution and war are growing. No matter whether it is the war that leads to revolution or the revolution that curbs the war, the international situation is invariably developed in a direction favorable to the people. The future of the world is bright.

* * *

OVERALL PLANNING AND SELECTIVE METHODS

Ten Years Spent in Learning To Walk

- a little bit of insight through participation in the activity to popularize the overall planning method and the selective method

by

Hua Lo-keng (华罗庚)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 22, 1975)

When it comes to making a clean break with old traditions and concepts, an understanding of this principle from books is relatively easy, but practice calls for a great amount of effort. Especially for one like me who was born and brought up and had acquired fame as an expert in the old society, old traditions and concepts permeated deep into my soul like mercury splashed on the floor. Tracing the old road became second nature to me. Even when I wanted to take the new road, I sometimes also had to retrace my steps.

Thanks to the personal advice of the venerable great leader Chairman Mao, I earnestly went among the workers and peasants to join them in studying and applying the overall planning method and the selective method and to start learning to take the new road. Well, in the twinkling of an eye, it's ten years since I started learning. Looking back, everything seemed to have taken place in another life. Looking ahead, I can't help feeling that I have taken but a small initial step forward. In the course of my taking such a small initial step, the workers, peasants and soldiers warmly educated, helped, trusted and welcomed me. I know that in order to make a clean break with old traditions and concepts, I have yet to make great efforts. They welcome me only because an old intellectual like me has at last taken the first step to go among the workers and peasants. It may be best to describe things this way:

> Right after my departure from the heap of white bones,
> My return is greeted by the workers and peasants.
> They greet me in order to make a new man of me
> Forever severed from the past.

I

First, let me talk about the insight I have obtained in the study of Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thought on grasping the principal contradiction.

Standing opposed to grasping the principal contradiction is scholastic philosophy which is one of the methods of contemplation habitually used by the bourgeois scholars. They often make certain problems so varied and confusing as to dazzle the eyes in order to show off their "ability" as experts in this field of knowledge, to make themselves unfathomable to others and to increase their own capital for competition. When Chairman Mao talked about grasping the

principal contradiction in "On Contradiction," he said, "There are thousands of scholars and men of action who do not understand this method, and the result is that, lost in a fog, they are unable to get to the heart of a problem and naturally cannot find a way to resolve its contradictions." In the past, I was exactly one drifting on the sea in a fog. I often took "scholasticism" as "erudition" and what was beyond others' comprehension as "profundity." It was not until I had drawn enlightenment from Chairman Mao's words above and help from the worker-peasant masses that I paid attention to using the method of grasping the principal contradiction to popularize the overall planning method and the selective method.

Both the overall planning method and the selective method aim at exposing and solving the principal contradiction. After the workers adopted the selective method and achieved results in promoting production, some people held that this was the fruit borne by the popularization of the selective method. This is to part with the main purpose and go for details and is incompatible with facts. The achievement of these results is actually the outcome of the study and application of Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thought by the workers in the production processes most familiar to them and their being good at grasping and solving the principal contradiction. The selective method is nothing but a small auxiliary tool.

Take the Chinese fried dough twisters for instance. People all wish that they can have twisters that need little oil but are palatable. To achieve this, if scholastic philosophy is adhered to, how many factors have to be taken into consideration? There are such factors as the percentage of water and flour, the amount of alum and soda to be added, the temperature of the oil, the time taken for frying, etc. Scholars and specialists think that it is below their dignity to take up problems of this sort. Even if they are willing to come off the high horse, since such problems are so complicated, it is also not easy for them to yield results within a short time.

However, those worker comrades frying dough twisters did not ponder problems so scholastically, but were good at grasping the principal contradiction. Laying hold of such a principal contradiction as that "oil is wasted due to unnecessary evaporation," they tried to select the right oil temperature, and after several experiments, they found out the proper oil temperature. As soon as the specific oil temperature was reached, they closed the door to the draft hole of the stove to keep the oil temperature from rising further. This led to a big drop in oil consumption.

Some scholars may belittle such a research project, but if it is popularized throughout the country, how much oil could be saved! This is just a simple example. It shows that under the premise of vigorously launching the mass movement to increase production and practice economy, only after the principal contradiction is grasped can the popularization of the selective method more quickly play its part in increasing production and saving oil, coal, electricity, acids, alkalies, etc.

II

Our work of popularizing the overall planning method and selective method calls for the organization of a small detachment made up of "men from all parts of the country" to vigorously launch the mass movement under the leadership of the local Party committee. For instance, not long ago, when such work was carried out in Shensi, small detachments of various prefectures and municipalities and all walks of life made up of over 160 comrades from 19 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and nine departments and merged with several tens of thousands of comrades from Shensi Province took part in such work, and they fought together. The comrades from various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions brought with them their acquired experience on the one hand, and brought back the new experiences and new results obtained on the other hand. Recently, a unit in Shansi achieved good results through making trucks cut oil consumption by 10 to 30 percent. The comrades of the small detachments very quickly brought back these results to their own places.

A small detachment is a three-in-one combination team mainly composed of workers. Working side by side with them is a good opportunity for me to get educated. They are a big source of education to me in regard to the question of whom to serve and how we can really serve the people.

To give an example, some comrades of those small detachments criticized two work methods, naming one for "trapping people" and another for "deceiving people." They said that the workers were feverishly engaged in productive labor day and night and, when they heard that there were the selective method and overall planning method, they eagerly wanted to learn them in order to improve their ability to serve production and accelerate socialist construction. But if you deliberately chose to go slow and spread your lessons over ten days or half a month, this was not the way to meet the urgent needs of the workers and peasants and of production. Was this not obviously for "trapping people"? They also said that it was not unknown to you that the old workers were under the oppression of the three big mountains in the old society and had little culture, and that many young workers had not studied advanced mathematics, but you deliberately used calculus and the "limit" to teach the selective method. Since you insisted on using things that were obviously unknown to the others, was this not obviously for "deceiving people"? These two statements made me realize that while going in the direction of the workers and peasants was a good thing, it was a bad thing for us to bring the teaching methods of revisionist education to the factories. Thus, I further strengthened my determination to make a break with the revisionist line in education.

III

The workers also taught me how to look for discrepancy. When an old worker brought considerable improvement to production, instead of adopting an attitude marked by arrogance or self-complacency, he said, "Over the course of 20 years, due to my low level, how much raw material of the state I have wasted! Over the course of 20 years, I brought up many apprentices, and these apprentices also brought my backward level to the production posts.

How great a loss they have brought to the people! Hereafter, I must make continued efforts to save more raw and semi-processed materials for the state. I must also tell my former apprentices that I hope they will strive to raise their level and go beyond my present new level." How worthy it is for me to learn from such a sense of responsibility toward the people and such a humble attitude!

The remarks of this master worker reminded me: Hadn't I also taught many students in the past? Did I not likewise use a very low level to teach them? Under the influence of the revisionist line in education, I also taught them many wrong things. Of course, due to their own efforts, and especially due to the education of the Party and their steeling in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the overwhelming majority of them have followed the road of serving proletarian politics, serving the workers, peasants and soldiers and integrating themselves with productive labor. But there can still be some people -- even young people who had not been taught but have influenced by me -- who are still following my old road. Today, I am taking this opportunity to say through this newspaper: Hua Lo-keng himself deeply regrets having followed the wrong road in the past, and has now learned to walk along the revolutionary road charted by Chairman Mao. Please don't follow the old road he took in the past.

This is not all. The results achieved by those areas and units which are one step ahead in introducing the selective method and the overall planning method are often left behind by the late-comers. This is because the later-comers have experience to draw lessons from and have achieved new results. Therefore, in popularizing the selective method and the overall planning method, we must guard against self-complacency and must pay attention to looking for gaps at all times.

Where did I start in my ten years of learning to walk? I started in the area where "muddy trails are followed over the overwhelming mountains of Wumeng" and the area "with the cold iron-chair bridge spanning the Tatu River." Ten years ago, in these areas, I was taught by the words and deeds of the road-building armymen and civilians. They seriously carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and wrote epic teaching materials with their own actions. This was the beginning of my breakthrough in ideology that also brought about changes to my action and profession. It was in this mountainous area that the popularization of the overall planning method got off to a good start and the idea of promoting the selective method showed its buds. Since I started there, in the past ten years, I have gone to over 20 provinces and municipalities and covered several tens of thousands of li. Recently, I again came back to where I started. Things are now greatly different here. There are trains speeding along railroads and rushing on and on through and over lofty mountains and over the treacherous shoals and swift currents. What were remote mountains ten years ago are now studded with industrial and mining enterprises and towns. For ten years, the mountainous area underwent earth-shaking changes. In the same ten years, how have I transformed my own world outlook? There has been progress but there are still very big gaps to be closed. I still don't have the courage to "drive a tunnel through every mountain" and "build a bridge over every river."" All these are symptoms of my incomplete break with the old traditions and

concepts. I must strive to transform myself, work hard and make a greater contribution to the revolution.

On May 1, 1965 I left the Meihua Mountains. On July 1, 1975, I again passed through the Meihua Mountains. To record my impressions, I have composed a poem which is reproduced here:

Chairman Mao likes to write poems on plum trees,
Not because of the beauty of their branches.
He praises them for their resistance to ice and snow,
And their courage to announce the coming of spring.
Chairman Mao likes to write poems on plum trees,
Not because of their fragrance.
He praises them for their not contending for spring
And their smiling from behind the dense growths.

* * *

POPULAR PHILOSOPHY

The Gratifying Results of the Emancipation of Philosophy

- introducing Talks on Dialectical Materialism

by

Wang T'ieh-ching (王铁京) and Sun P'eng (孙鹏)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 26, 1975)

The Talks on Dialectical Materialism published by the People's Publishing House is a relatively good popular reader.

Since Chairman Mao issued the great call, "Emancipate philosophy from the classroom of philosophers and from books and make it a sharp weapon in the hands of the masses," the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers in the whole country have achieved gratifying results in the studying and application of philosophy. The workers of Tientsin, who started studying philosophy in 1958 and who again whipped up an extensive wave of enthusiasm for the study of philosophy on a mass scale in the great proletarian cultural revolution, have accumulated some experience. This book Talks on Dialectical Materialism compiled by the writing group of Tientsin municipality is based on experiences summed up from the mass study of philosophy. It reflects the salient features of the study of philosophy by workers, peasants and soldiers and is better able to meet the need of the broad masses.

"The correctness and incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." The correct political line of Marxism is built on the ideological basis of dialectical materialism and historical materialism, while the ideological basis for all opportunist and revisionist lines is idealism and metaphysics. To correctly understand and carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, combat and prevent revisionism, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and develop the excellent situation of revolution and production, we must seriously study and apply Marxist philosophical theory, clearly understand what is materialism and what is idealism, what is dialectics and what is metaphysics, and constantly strengthen the ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism.

In fact, in our daily life, none can be divorced from philosophy. Whether consciously or unconsciously, people always say and do things guided by a given world outlook. Before the study of Marxist philosophy, due to their personal participation in practice, many comrades also have in their minds some naive materialist and dialectical ideas but such ideas are all spontaneous and thus carry a great degree of blindness in struggle. When they have done the right things, they do not know where they are right. When they have done the wrong things, they also do not know where they are wrong. The Talks on Dialectical Materialism analyzes and sums up experiences and lessons of this kind and helps us understand that in making revolution, we must arm our minds with Marxist philosophical thinking.

The book Talks on Dialectical Materialism explains in common language the fundamental viewpoints of dialectical materialism under 16 topics, for example, "All Things Are Based on One Dividing into Two," "Matter into Consciousness and Consciousness into Matter," etc. Every lesson cites actual examples from the three major revolutionary movements and repeatedly analyzes and explains these philosophical principles. Thus, the fundamental principles of philosophy are explained in popular terms that are easier to understand, and the salient features of the study of philosophy by workers, pesants and soldiers are better embodied in grasping the focal points through repeated study and application in close conjunction with reality.

For instance, in the lesson, "It Is Imperative To Lay Hold of the Principal Contradiction," examples in industrial and agricultural production are first cited: To promote technical innovation and increase production, how a pipe-sawing group should analyze and solve the question of pipe-sawing is the key link and the principal contradiction in the three processes of sawing, filing and polishing, and once this question is solved, other secondary contradictions are solved in no time. It also analyzes how after an unusually serious flood in 1963, in order to put things back in order, the Tachai brigade solved the question of whether to take care of "the slope" (land) or "the nest" (housing) first. This lesson theoretically tells why in doing work, we cannot "grab hold of the eyelashes and the beard all at once" but must grasp the "key link," the "major issue" and "focal work."

An analysis is also made of the blurred ideas liable to arise among the masses. For instance, the problem that urgently needs to be solved immediately in work is not necessarily the principal contradiction. Some comrades do not know this difference and they are busy with routine business all day long, to the neglect of major issues. This lesson emphasizes that the principal contradiction in the whole historical period of socialism is the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and the contradiction between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and it further expounds why "the Party's basic line is exactly formulated for the solution of this principal contradiction." Meanwhile, it also criticizes the fallacy of so-called "contradiction between the advanced socialist system and the backward social productive forces" publicized by Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and their ilk, thus exposing that the essence of Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line is "to subdue oneself and return to propriety" as publicized by Confucius, or the restoration of capitalism. Repeated analyses made this way by both positive and negative examples not only make it easy for us to understand why it is necessary to lay hold of the principal contradiction but, more important, teach us the method of how to grasp the principal contradiction in actual work. This way of studying philosophy will keep us from following the old road of departing from reality and merely learning terms and concepts by rote.

Marxist philosophy is a sharp weapon of the proletariat for understanding the world and transforming the world. It partakes of clearcut class nature and practical nature. It is the philosophy of struggle and the philosophy of practice. Therefore, we must study it and apply it in the practice of struggle. The broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers fighting on the forefront of the three major revolutionary movements have rich experience in struggle. We like to learn and apply things in this way.

"The law of the unity of opposites is the fundamental law of the universe." The book Talks on Dialectical Materialism explains this important principle with a more popular language. We must learn to apply the method of one dividing into two in observing things and must look at problems from the angle of the two-point concept and not the one-point concept. If we look at only this side of the unity of opposites and the struggle of opposites without looking at the other side, we would commit metaphysical mistakes. In discussing the point about one dividing into two, we must especially stress the need for workers, peasants and soldiers to consciously transform their world outlook.

For instance, when discussing achievements and shortcomings, we "cannot see only the achievements and not the shortcomings and show a willingness to listen to what is agreeable and an unwillingness to listen to what is critical. "It is a merit for man to have self-perception." "What makes self-perception a 'merit'? The merit lies in that it is not easy to achieve 'self-perception'." "Without materialist dialectics, we cannot really deal with ourselves correctly." We must adhere to one dividing into two, consciously fight against metaphysics and constantly strive to transform our world outlook in the three major revolutionary movements. Only in this way can we continue the revolution and always forge ahead along the broad road of revolution.

Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory teaches us to apply the law of the unity of opposites in observing socialist society. China is a socialist state. After the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat, it has basically realized the socialist transformation of the means of production. The proletariat and the laboring people have become the masters of the state. This is the most progressive society in human history and is enormously superior to the old society. But as socialist society is born out of capitalist society and is unavoidably stamped with the birth marks of the old society, there are inevitably still bourgeois rights and the soil and conditions engendering new bourgeois elements. The commodity system, exchange by means of money, etc., must be permitted to exist, but must also be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat. By applying the law of the unity of opposites in understanding the socialist society, we can soberly realize the protractedness, complexity and formidability of the combat against revisionism and raise consciousness in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

As the book Talks on Dialectical Materialism was published in January 1975, the explanation made in conjunction with the study of the question of theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat is obviously inadequate. It is hoped that this can be strengthened in future revised editions.

For several years, practice in the study of philosophy by the workers, peasants and soldiers shows that the study of philosophy must be linked with every central task. In fact, every political movement cannot be divorced from the use of the theory of Marxist philosophy as the guide. Only by studying dialectical materialism and historical materialism well can we understand deeper and properly carry out the central tasks. Marxist

philosophy can be studied and applied better only by closely linking it with the three major revolutionary movements and with the current political struggle.

We hope that more workers, peasants and soldiers will come forward to study and apply philosophy. We also hope that more philosophical works like Talks on Dialectical Materialism, so well received by the workers, peasants and soldiers, will be published.

* * *

LONG MARCH ANNIVERSARY

In Commemoration of 40th Anniversary of Victory of Long March

- Editorial of Jen-min Jih-pao and Chieh-fang-chün Pao

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1975)

following is the full text of the october 19 editorial of the "people's daily" and the "liberation army daily", entitled "in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the long march":

full of revolutionary pride, the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country today commemorate the 40th anniversary of the victory of the long march of the chinese workers' and peasants' red army, precursor of the people's liberation army.

led by our great leader chairman mao and the party central committee, the first front army of the red army arrived in northern shensi on october 19, 1935. the second and fourth front armies arrived there together in october the next year. thus the three main forces of the red army completed their great strategic movement and successfully joined forces with the 25th army, which had arrived earlier, and the northern shensi red army. the long march was a great and sublime epic in which the red army covered a distance of 25,000 li (12,500 kilometres) through the length and breadth of eleven provinces, travelling over snow-capped mountains and uninhabited marshlands and smashing encirclement, pursuit, obstruction and interception by several hundred thousand enemy troops. chairman mao says: "the long march is the first of its kind in the annals of history, ... it is a manifesto, a propaganda force, a seeding-machine." "a new situation arose as soon as the long march was over." the historic meritorious service of the red army's long march is indelibly engraved on the mind of the people of all nationalities of the motherland. the heroic deeds of the red army during the long march will always encourage the communists and revolutionary people of our country to advance valiantly along chairman mao's revolutionary line from generation to generation.

chairman mao says: "the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything. when the party's line is correct, we have everything: if we have no men, we will have them; if we have no rifles, we can get them; if we do not have state power, we will be able to seize it. if the line is incorrect, we

will lose what we already have." the history of the long march proves to the hilt this brilliant thesis of chairman mao's. under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, we, at the beginning of the second revolutionary civil war, built up an army and established red base areas we had not had before, and we smashed repeated enemy encirclements and suppressions and developed the excellent revolutionary situation. because wang ming usurped the central leadership of the party in 1931 and pursued a "left" opportunist line, the revolutionary forces suffered heavy losses, amounting to 90 percent of their strength in the red areas and almost one hundred percent in the white areas; the red army was compelled to shift its forces and start the long march. at that most critical moment for the party and the red army, the tsunyi meeting rectified the wang ming line militarily and organizationally and established chairman mao's leading position over the whole party. this alone enabled the red army to preserve and temper its backbone forces, defeat chang kuo-tao's right opportunist line and complete the long march triumphantly, opening a new situation for the chinese revolution. reviewing the history of the long march makes us recognize profoundly that the revolution is victorious and develops under the guidance of chairman mao's line no matter how tortuous the course of the revolution may be; the revolution suffers setbacks and defeats without chairman mao's line.

the struggle between chairman mao's revolutionary line on the one hand and wang ming's "left" opportunist line and chang kuo-tao's right opportunist line on the other was a struggle between marxism and revisionism. all those who follow revisionism are capitulationists. completely violating the principle of integrating the universal truth of marxism-leninism with the concrete practice of the chinese revolution, wang ming, a self-styled "hundred percent bolshevik", first turned "left" and then right, and finally went over to the enemy in betrayal of the country to serve as a running dog of soviet revisionist social-imperialism. chang kuo-tao opposed marching to the north to fight the japanese aggressors and advocated fleeing south, and finally surrendered to the kuomintang reactionaries as an ignominious renegade. liu shao-chi and lin piao followed the same path. this teaches us that if we want to uphold marxism, we must persist in the struggle against revisionism and capitulationism and oppose capitulationists.

the experience of the long march serves as very vivid and rich teaching material on the struggle between the

two lines. the basic line of the party tells us that the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines exists throughout the entire historical period of socialism. socialism or capitalism -- we are still faced with the two possibilities today. the struggle between the two lines will continue in the next 50 or 100 years and even 10,000 years from now. we must inherit and carry forward the glorious tradition of the red army in steadfastly implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line, uphold the party's basic line for the historical period of socialism, conscientiously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, actively participate in commenting on the novel "water margin" and go on criticizing the counter-revolutionary revisionist lines of liu shao-chi and lin piao. through study and criticism, the people of the whole country will learn to distinguish between correct and erroneous lines in complicated struggles. this is our surest guarantee for continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

whether to practise unity or splittism was an important aspect of the two-line struggle during the long march. wang ming engaged in factional activities and put "me as the core"; chang kuo-tao, on the strength of his capital in soldiers and rifles, established his own central committee. their intrigues to split the party and the red army were contrary to the will of the people and were bound to fail. chairman mao advocated unity for a common revolutionary objective by people "hailing from all corners of the country", whatever the mountain stronghold or front army, whether from the north or from the south. precisely because chairman mao's revolutionary line was followed and the various forces of the red army were united, the long march ended with defeat for the enemy and victory for us. it is essential to inherit and carry forward the red army's glorious tradition of uniting for struggle, stress political line, the whole situation, party spirit, unity and discipline, implement the party's proletarian policies conscientiously and promote stability and unity.

the hardships the red army faced during the long march are almost without parallel in history; the heroism shown by the red army was unprecedented. "the red army fears not the trials of a distant march; to them a thousand mountains, ten thousand rivers are nothing" -- this revolutionary spirit of the heroes of the red army is something we should learn from at all times. the chinese revolution has won great victories but, as chairman mao teaches: "our past work is only the first

step in a long march of ten thousand li." we have a longer journey ahead and greater and more arduous tasks. our working and living conditions are now far superior to those at the time of the red army's long march but we must keep to the revolutionary tradition of hard struggle. we should maintain the same vigour, the same revolutionary enthusiasm and the same daring death-defying spirit we displayed in the years of revolutionary war, and carry on revolutionary work to the end.

in commemorating the 40th anniversary of the victory of the long march of the red army, our hearts turn with great respect to the revolutionary martyrs who heroically laid down their lives in the course of the long march and we extend warmest regards to the veteran red armymen still fighting on various fronts. the people of the whole country are at present conscientiously carrying out chairman mao's three directives on studying theory and combating and preventing revisionism, on stability and unity and on pushing the national economy forward; they are working hard to speed up socialist construction, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and prepare against war. the situation is both gratifying and pressing. under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao, the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country should inherit and carry forward the revolutionary tradition of the red army demonstrated during the long march, and unite to win still greater victories.

Brief Sketch of Long March

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1975)

(reference material) a brief sketch of the long march.

october this year marks the 40th anniversary of the victory in the long march of the chinese workers' and peasants' red army, the precursor of the chinese people's liberation army. beginning in the autumn of 1934, the central red army or the red army's first front army set out from the kiangsi revolutionary base area, covered 25,000 li (12,500 kilometres) across eleven provinces and triumphantly arrived in wuchichen in northern shensi on october 19, 1935, where it joined forces with the northern shensi red army and the red army's 25th army which had arrived earlier. in october 1936, the red army's second and fourth front armies also arrived

in northern shensi triumphantly. this unprecedented strategic movement has since become known throughout the world as the long march.

after chairman mao personally established the first workers' and peasants' red army and the chingkang mountain revolutionary base area in the autumn of 1927, the base areas expanded and the red army grew in number and strength daily under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, and the kuomintang reactionaries' repeated "encirclement and suppression" campaigns were smashed again and again. the revolutionary situation was excellent. however, the "left" opportunist wang ming and his followers, with dogmatism as their main characteristic, excluded chairman mao from the leadership in the party and the army and completely rejected his marxist-leninist political and military lines. they practised a "left" opportunist line, incurring extremely serious losses to the party and the red army. failing to smash the enemy's fifth "encirclement and suppression" campaign, the red army was compelled to make a shift of forces and embark on the long march.

beginning in august 1934 the red army's sixth army group shifted its position from the hunan-kiangsi revolutionary base to eastern kweichow province, joined forces with the second army group and later formed the second front army. in october that year the red army's first front army pulled out of the central revolutionary base and set out on the long march. the central red army had sustained heavy losses after breaking through four lines of enemy blockade successively. under such circumstances, the "left" opportunists advocated continuing the advance to the hunan-kiangsi area to join forces with the second and sixth army groups in disregard of the fact that the enemy had deployed heavy troops on the red army's road of advance, thus exposing the red army to the danger of complete annihilation. thanks to chairman mao's timely and correct proposal to give up the plan of joining forces with the second and sixth army groups and switch the advance on kweichow province where the enemy forces were weak, the red army took the enemy by surprise and captured tsunyi city in january 1935.

wang ming's "left" opportunist line incurred disastrous consequences to the party and the red army. this aroused increasingly strong misgivings and resentment among the broad masses of commanders and fighters who all craved for chairman mao's return to the leading post. in january 1935 the party central committee convened an enlarged meeting of its political bureau at tsunyi, kweichow province, criticized the error of wang ming's line in military affairs, ended this line's dominance in the party central committee, established chairman mao's leading position in the whole party and the entire army, set

the party line on the correct marxist-leninist track and rescued the party and the red army at the crisis of the revolution. this is a great turning point for our party and our army and in the history of the chinese revolution.

after the tsunyi meeting, chairman mao decided to advance northward to resist japanese aggression. the central red army under chairman mao's masterly command adopted flexible strategical manoeuvres and tactics, cleverly manipulated enemy forces and soon gained the initiative strategically. it crossed the chihshui river for the first time in late january and arrived in southern szechwan province in preparation for a northward advance across the yangtze. when chiang kai-shek massed heavy troops along the szechwan-kweichow border and strengthened defences along the yangtze in an attempt to frustrate our cross-the-yangtze operation, chairman mao determinedly ordered the red army to move eastward. it crossed the chihshui again in mid-february and quickly recaptured tsunyi, annihilating and routing two enemy divisions and eight enemy regiments at one stroke. as a further move to manipulate enemy forces, the red army crossed the chihshui for the third time in mid-march and returned to southern szechwan. chiang kai-shek mistook this for a fresh attempt to cross the yangtze and therefore hastily fortified his defences along the borders of szechwan, kweichow and yunnan provinces. when enemy forces from all directions were concentrated there, chairman mao led the red army in a sudden switch back to kweichow, crossing the chihshui for the fourth time in late march. it then crossed the wuchiang river to the south in a gesture to attack kweiyang, compelling chiang kai-shek to deploy troops from yunnan to kweichow for the rescue, while the red army moved straight to yunnan, where the enemy defences had been weakened, and crossed the chinsha river by strategy in early may. by this time, the central red army had already got free from the encirclement, pursuit, obstruction and interception by the several hundred thousand enemy troops and had gained full strategic initiative on the long march. the four operations across the chihshui river represented a great victory of decisive importance for the central red army in its strategic shift of forces; they fully demonstrated the grandeur of chairman mao's military thinking and his art of military command.

in the course of the four operations across the chihshui river, lin piao and peng teh-huai worked in collusion to oppose chairman mao's concept of mobile warfare and were severely criticized by chairman mao.

because the red army perseveringly implemented chairman mao's policy regarding the minority nationalities, it was given support and assistance by the people of yi nationality and successfully passed through the taliang mountain area after it had moved north and crossed the

chinsha river. it then forcibly crossed the tatu river, seized the luting bridge, crossed the perennially snow-clad chiachin mountain and arrived in moukung area, szechwan province, to join forces with the fourth front army. the party central committee called a political bureau meeting at lianghokou in late june. at the meeting, chairman mao made a correct analysis of the situation in china and abroad and put forward the proposal to continue the northward advance so as to lead the nationwide movement against japanese aggression and for national liberation. but chang kuo-tao, who had usurped the fourth front army's leadership, was pessimistic and lost faith in the future of the chinese revolution. he was opposed to the northward advance and advocated escaping down south. chairman mao and the party central committee criticized his erroneous line. in july, the red army crossed several other snow-clad mountains in succession and arrived at maoerhkai, where the party central committee called a political bureau meeting in august. after the meeting, the first and fourth front armies advanced northward by the left and right routes separately. the right-route army under chairman mao's leadership overcame severe cold and hunger, crossed uninhabited marshlands and annihilated an enemy division in pahsi area, szechwan province. after the left-route army arrived in ahpa area, szechwan province, chang kuo-tao openly took the road of splitting the party and the red army. he deceived and compelled the fourth front army to flee to the szechwan-sikang border and went so far as to establish another "central committee." chairman mao and the party central committee waged a resolute struggle against chang kuo-tao's intrigue and, acting according to the original plan, led the main contingents of the first front army in continuing the northward advance. it broke through the well-nigh impassable latzukou pass, crossed the liupan mountain and arrived in wuchichen in northern shensi on october 19, 1935, where it joined forces with the northern shensi red army and the red army's 25th army triumphantly. after the reunion, a victory was won under chairman mao's personal command, an enemy division and an enemy regiment were wiped out at chihlochen, thus "laid the cornerstone for the task undertaken by the central committee of the party, the task of setting up the national headquarters of the revolution in northwestern china."

the red army's second front army, resolutely following chairman mao's line on advancing northward to resist japanese aggression, set out from the hunan, hupeh, szechwan and kweichow base area in november, 1935 and joined forces with the fourth front army at kantzu area, szechwan province, in june 1936. thanks to the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, the resolute struggle waged by the commanders and fighters of the fourth

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front army and the urge and help from the second front army, a victory was won over chang kuo-tao's right flightism and splittism and the second and fourth front armies finally arrived in huining area, kansu province, in october 1936 and victoriously joined forces with the first front army.

the victory of the long march is a victory for chairman mao's revolutionary line. it has great strategic and far-reaching historic significance. chairman mao has pointed out "that the long march is the first of its kind in the annals of history, that it is a manifesto, a propaganda force, a seeding-machine." "the long march has ended with victory for us and defeat for the enemy." "a new situation arose as soon as the long march was over." under chairman mao's wise leadership, our party, our army and the people of our country have implemented chairman mao's revolutionary line in the subsequent years of struggle, time and again overcome interference and sabotage by opportunist lines and strong enemies at home and abroad, won victories in the anti-japanese war and the war of liberation, established the people's republic of china under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and are advancing valiantly on the broad road of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Veteran Red Armymen on Long March

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1975)

veteran fighters of the red army serving in various units of the chinese people's liberation army have recently been touring the country and recalling their experiences at meetings of soldiers and civilians. these gatherings are taking place on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the successful conclusion of the long march by the chinese workers' and peasants' red army. the veterans, recalling the moving memories of the past, encourage the liberation army commanders and fighters to carry forward the red army traditions of heroic struggle and to unite closely to oppose and prevent revisionism and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

the p.l.a. kwangchow units organized a discussion on october 13 attended by a number of veteran fighters, who were with the former first, second or fourth front armies and red army units in northern shensi. the veterans sang the songs which were popular in the red army days and reminisced over their experiences in the long march. they criticized the opportunist line put forward by wang

ming and chang kuo-tao at that time and praised chairman mao's revolutionary line. an important historical experience behind the success of the long march, they pointed out, lay in persistently upholding chairman mao's revolutionary line and the unity of the revolutionary ranks. during those hard days, it was precisely through their united struggle under the guidance of this revolutionary line that the commanders and fighters of the red army were able to smash the enemy's encirclements, pursuits, obstructions and interceptions, frustrate the opportunist's sabotage and victoriously join forces in northern shensi. "in the present historical period when we are continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must keep in mind our past experience and lessons and rally round the central committee of the party headed by chairman mao to fight and advance along chairman mao's revolutionary line and win new victories," they declared.

some of the leading cadres of the p.l.a. chengtu units who had participated in the long march, recently led their units on an expedition to revisit the anshunchang ferry crossing on the tatu river, the luting bridgehead, the liangshan yi nationality area and the chihshui river -- scenes of decisive battles of that time. through these visits and talks with the local people they carried out the movement to learn from the red army and its revolutionary traditions as a form of vivid, concrete education in ideological and political line in the p.l.a. at the anshunchang ferry crossing where 17 heroes had forced the tatu river, the red army veterans told the story of the battle. "although the crossing of the tatu was fraught with danger it did not stop the forward march of the red army. this was because we had the brilliant and correct leadership of chairman mao," they said. "today, as we are continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, we will surely march forward from victory to victory under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line."

in the yi nationality area of mienning county in szechwan province, these old red armymen recalled their experiences there to educate the commanders and fighters to resolutely carry out the party's nationalities policy and chairman mao's instruction on promoting stability and unity. in this way they reinforced the unity among the nationalities and upheld the continued development of the excellent situation in revolution. they also led the armymen in actively participating in the local movement to learn from tachai in agriculture. the people of yi nationality joyfully spread the news that "the old red army has returned to be with us."

in the last few days, a veteran red armymen's group organized by the p.l.a. foochow units, travelling in five sub-groups, toured fukien and kiangsi provinces to meet with the troops stationed there and the local people.

in order to train the younger generation as worthy successors to the revolution, bring the spirit of the long march into fuller play and pass on the red army traditions from one generation to another, red army veterans in the navy and the nanking, tsinan, wuhan, lanchow, kunming and sinkiang units of the p.l.a. made extensive tours to share recollections of the revolutionary past and help the young comrades learn from it.

lo yun-chang, a deputy army commander of a peking unit and a former red army courier on the long march, while in service as an ordinary soldier in a company, reported on the heroic deeds of the red army during the long march. later, on the basis of further research, he made a well-documented report on the struggle between the two lines during the long march and the red army's arduous struggles. veteran red armymen hsu po-sheng, now deputy political commissar of an air force unit, travelled several hundred miles to an aviation regiment to report on his experiences on the long march. in a shenyang unit twelve red army veterans, who were on recuperation leave from their posts, made a tour of army companies, state farms and centres for educated young people working in the countryside to talk on the party and army's glorious deeds and traditions. they urged the younger generation to follow these revolutionary traditions and forge ahead along the road of continuing revolution to win still greater victories.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS

Agricultural Experiments in Inner Mongolian League

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Oct. 17, 1975)

development in ulan chap league in china's inner mongolian autonomous region has been considerably aided by agricultural scientists who have worked alongside the poor and lower-middle peasants in combining scientific experimentation and production.

the league now has five agricultural science institutes, 31 agro-technical schools, 141 commune-run agricultural research stations and a 43,000-strong technical contingent with poor and lower-middle peasants as the mainstay.

the vast ulan chap league averages 1,400 metres above sea level and has cold, windy and dry weather and a short frost-free season, creating great difficulties to agricultural production. the league's research

institute of agricultural sciences has established 44 branches throughout the league where scientific technical personnel work according to the particular branch of science they are researching. they also join the agro-technicians and commune members in the rural areas in experiments to increase production. chang hung-kuei, an agro-technician with more than 40 years' experience, has travelled to more than a hundred production teams in 19 communes to study and sum up the peasants' experience in combating potato rot and degeneration. with the help of the peasants, he got good results in experiments with potato sexual reproduction. the improved new strains he helped develop are now being sown in over 90 per cent of the potato growing acreage. one of the league's scientific teams spent some time with a production brigade in holinkerh county studying the situation with county scientific workers there and the brigade's scientific research group. after experimenting with asexual hybridization of hulless oats and wheat, they eventually cultivated a high-yielding hulless oats, hofeng no. 1 with a record per hectare yield of over 4.5 tons.

with the help of the league's research institute, the people's communes have also achieved some notable results. more than ten good strains, including linseed and glutinous millet, were developed by chen chia-fu, a peasant breeder and head of the advanced technique propagation station of a people's commune of the league's chahar right wing rear banner. these have been sown with success not only in the inner mongolian autonomous region but also in some other parts of north china.

comprehensive experiments on water, fertilizer and soil and improvements in farming techniques have also been made. the chiaochangtan production team of liusumu commune in chotzu county accumulated a great deal of experience in rational close planting on cold highlands, getting an average per mu (one mu equals one-fifteenth of a hectare) yield of 280 kilogrammes on the ten mu of farmland sown to wheat. the second year, 13 mu were sown to wheat and an average per mu yield of 455 kilogrammes attained. the team's findings were popularized throughout the league in 1974 and wheat was sown to 33,000 hectares using this method. as a result, an average yield of more than three tons per hectare was achieved while quite a number of communes and production brigades harvested over 7.5 tons per hectare.

party committees at various levels of the league have paid great attention to giving full scope to the role of the agro-technical personnel and strengthened leadership over scientific experimental work. some county party secretaries took the lead in cultivating experimental plots to reap high-yielding crops, made comparative studies of different crop varieties and experimented with cross breeding and rational close planting. under the leadership of the party organizations at various

levels, professionally-trained research workers go to the grassroots units periodically on a rotation system to help run short-term agro-technical training classes; agro-technicians set up exhibitions and veteran peasants are invited to the research institute of agricultural sciences to join the institute's scientific and technical personnel in carrying out experiments. encouraged by all this, many communes have now set up schools to train agricultural technical teams of their own.

PIG BREEDING

Big Advance in China's Pig Raising

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1975)

china's pig-raising has made a big advance since liberation, with four times as many pigs in stock by the end of june this year as in 1949.

more than 700 counties, about one third of the total in china, have reached the target set in the "national programme for agricultural development", that is, an average of two and a half pigs raised per household.

quite a number of prefectures (an administrative division under the province, each governing a number of counties) and counties have even achieved the goal of raising one pig per capita or one pig per mou of land (fifteen pigs per hectare).

expansion of pig-raising has been encouraged in china in a big way as an important source of fertiliser to promote agricultural production.

more pigs, more manure, more grains and more income have been achieved in kiangsu, hunan, shanghai and peking as a result of the equal attention paid to the development of pig-raising and grain production at the same time.

paying serious attention to developing pig-raising, chinshan county in shanghai has surpassed the target of raising one pig per mou for five years running, and in the past four years an average of one pig per capita has been sold to the state by the rural population every year. as a result, consecutive good harvests of grain, cotton and oil-bearing crops have been obtained.

shuangcheng county in heilungkiang province has become the first county in northeast china to reach the target of raising one pig per capita, with the total number of pigs raised in 1974 trebling that in 1965, the year preceding the cultural revolution.

having reaped good grain and cotton harvests for years running, kiangsu province has ranked first in the country by selling more pigs to the state than any other province. it has surpassed the target of averaging two and a half pigs raised per household for three years running.

while collective pig-raising has been greatly expanded, individual households have also been encouraged to raise more pigs in many parts of the country. collective pig farms run by communes or production brigades provide piglets to commune members; production teams share out part of the green and coarse fodders produced and help them process it; households are compensated for the manure they turn over for collective use. all this has helped to promote the pig-raising.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Scientific and Technical Cooperation Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1975)

the albanian scientific and technical cooperation delegation left here for home by air this morning after attending the 16th meeting of the joint china-albania committee for cooperation in technology and technical science and paying a friendly visit to china. it was led by maqo bleta, chairman of the albanian group to the committee and vice-minister of industry and mining.

it was seen off at the airport by chen wei-chi, chairman of the chinese group to the committee and vice-minister of light industry, han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, as well as behar shtylla, albanian ambassador to china.

during their stay in china, the albanian comrades visited shanghai, kwangchow, kweilin and tachai where they received a warm welcome from local people.

Peking University Delegation Leaves Peking for Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1975)

a six-member delegation of peking university led by ma shih-chiang, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the university, left here by air this morning on a friendly visit to albania at the invitation of the state university of tirana.

it was seen off at the airport by chang hsueh-shu, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of peking university, and yin shang-chih, leading member of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of education. musin kroi, minister-counsellor of the albanian embassy here, was present.

Chinese Serial Pictorial Story "Sparkling Red Star" Published in Albanian Youth Journal

(NCNA-English Tirana, Oct. 17, 1975)

the chinese serial pictorial story "sparkling red star" was warmly welcomed by albanian boys and girls. it was printed in the 12th to 18th issues of the fortnightly "pionieri", a journal of the central committee of the union of albanian working youth.

the pictorial story based on a chinese novel of same title was originally published in "china pictorial".

CHINA AND BAHRAIN

Chinese Vice Premier Meets Official Delegation of Government of State of Bahrain

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1975)

wang chen, vice-premier of the state council, met and had a cordial and friendly talk here this morning with the official delegation of the government of the state of bahrain led by minister of finance sayed mahmood sayed ahmed al-alawi.

present were minister of the foreign trade li chiang, and leading members of departments concerned chang keng-ho, cheng yuan-hsing, chiu wen-min and chang hsing-chiao.

CHINA AND BRAZIL

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets Brazilian Deputies Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1975)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua met and had a friendly conversation here today with the brazilian deputies' delegation led by deputy mario mondino.

present on the occasion were ko po-nien, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and shen chih-wei, deputy director of the american and oceanian affairs department of the foreign ministry.

brazilian ambassador to china aluisio napoleao de freitas rego was present.

NPC Vice Chairman Wu Teh Meets Brazilian Deputies Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1975)

wu teh, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met and had a friendly talk here this afternoon with the visiting brazilian deputies' delegation.

attending the meeting were delegation leader mario mondino and his wife; first deputy leader celio marques fernandes and his wife; second deputy leader adhemar paladini ghisi and his wife; and members antonio carlos rosa flores, amaury muller, antonio florencio de queiroz and his wife, norberto harald schmidt and his wife, alcir de melo pimenta and wilmar dallannol.

brazilian ambassador to china aluisio napoleao de freitas rego and his wife were present.

also present were ko po-nien, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, shen chih-wei, deputy director of the department of american and oceanian affairs of the foreign ministry, and leading members of other departments concerned.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Cambodian Journalists Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1975)

the cambodian journalists delegation with sok chhorn as leader and neou keng as deputy leader wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air this morning.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were chu mu-chih, director of the hsinhua news agency; teng kang, acting director of the central broadcasting administration; pan fei, leading member of the "people's daily"; wang chen, deputy director of the information department of the foreign ministry; liang feng, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the ministry; and leading members of other press organizations in the chinese capital.

first secretary ngo pin of the cambodian embassy here was present.

Delegation of Cambodian National United Front and Royal Government of National Union Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 18, 1975)

the delegation of the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia led by ieng sary, deputy prime minister of the r.g.n.u.c., left here for home by special plane yesterday.

it was seen off at the airport by lin li-ming, secretary of the kwangtung provincial committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; chai shu-fan, vice-minister of foreign trade, now in kwangchow; and lo fan-chun, deputy secretary of the c.p.c. kwangchow city committee and vice-chairman of the city revolutionary committee.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Chinese Acrobats Leave Denmark for Iceland

(NCNA-English Copenhagen, Oct. 16, 1975)

the tientsin acrobatic troupe of china left here today for iceland after a friendly performance tour in denmark.

during its more than two weeks' stay, the troupe gave eight performances to 30,000 spectators. it toured aalborg, aarhus and copenhagen, visiting factories, farms, schools, residential areas, scenic spots and places of historical interest, and performing for workers, students and other people. it was warmly welcomed everywhere.

the chinese acrobats attended an evening party held by the danish-chinese friendship association in celebration of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

chinese ambassador yueh liang gave a reception on october 14 for the troupe's visit to the country.

CHINA AND GREECE

NPC Vice Chairman Li Su-wen Meets Greek Woman Writer

(NCNA-English Peking, oct. 17, 1975)

li su-wen, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with mrs. helene kazantzaki, greek friendly personage and woman writer.

ting hsueh-sung, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, was present on the occasion.

CHINA AND HONGKONG AND MACAO

Hongkong and Macao Compatriots Delegation Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1975)

the delegation of hongkong and macao compatriots headed by pan chiang-wei, vice-chairman of the council of the hongkong and kowloon federation of trade unions, with pao fang and chang pin as deputy leaders left here by air today for a visit to kwangchow, before returning to hongkong and macao.

during its stay in peking, the delegation attended the national day reception, joined the people in peking in the festivities, attended theatrical performances and sports exhibitions. after the national day festival, it visited yenan, sian, taiyuan, tachai and tientsin.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Iraqi Journalists Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1975)

three iraqi journalists wound up their friendly visit to china and left here for home by air the day before yesterday. they were waliad al-janabi, deputy director-general of the iraqi news agency; abudeia rahaim al-shariefye, theoretical study editor of the "republic"; and zaid al-hally, editor of the "revolution".

the guests were seen off at the airport by liu chih-ping, leading member of the "people's daily".

iraqi ambassador to china fatih a.r. al-samarrai was among the seers-off.

CHINA AND JAPAN

China-Japan Track and Field Meet in Fukuoka City

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 17, 1975)

a china-japan track and field friendly meet was held in fukuoka city yesterday.

mayor kazuma shindo and deputy mayor ryusuke takeda of fukuoka and hiroshi yasukawa, chairman of the fukuoka track and field association, attended the opening ceremony.

kazuma shindo and hiroshi yasukawa in their addresses expressed the hope that the meet will help consolidate and develop friendly relations between fukuoka and china.

in his speech, ni chih-chin, leader of the chinese track and field delegation, said he believes that the friendly meet will help deepen the mutual understanding and friendship between the athletes and people of the two countries.

the chinese and japanese athletes encouraged and helped each other during the meet. their excellent performances drew stormy applause from the 12,000 enthusiastic spectators. the sports ground was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship between the people and athletes of the two countries.

earlier on wednesday afternoon the chinese athletes attended a friendly gathering with fukuoka citizens.

Visiting Group of China International Travel Service Leaves Peking for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1975)

a friendship visiting group of the china international travel service left here by air today for japan at the invitation of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox). leader of the delegation is chang yu, deputy general manager of the china international travel service, and deputy leader is so wen-ku, deputy director of the peking municipal first bureau of service trade.

seeing them off at the airport were li chuan-chung, leading member of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau, and sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association.

Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Meets Delegation of Japanese Federation of Economic Organizations

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1975)

li chiang, chinese minister of foreign trade, met and had a friendly conversation here today with all members of the delegation of the japanese federation of economic organizations led by toshiwo doko.

present were wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of organizations concerned.

Vice Chairman of NPC Standing Committee Meets Japanese Buddhists

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1975)

ulanfu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this morning with all members of the delegation of the tendai system of buddhism for japan-china friendship. leader of the delegation is etai yamada, deputy leader is genyu kamihara, advisor is jyojyun deguchi and secretary-general is syusen noma.

present on the occasion were leading members of the buddhist association of china and departments concerned chao pu-chu, wang yun-sheng and hsiao hsien-fa.

Chang Hsiang-shan Entertains Japanese Socialist Party Activists Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1975)

vice-president of the china-japan friendship association chang hsiang-shan hosted a luncheon today in honour of all members of the japanese socialist party activists delegation whose officials are adviser yuji soga, leader shinjiro hasuo, deputy leader mizunori niizuma and secretary-general yasunori akamatsu. the guests and hosts had a cordial and friendly conversation over the banquet.

among those present on the host side were wang hsiao-yun, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry, and sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association.

the delegation arrived here yesterday for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the host association.

Peking Arts Troupe Continues Visit in Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 18, 1975)

the peking arts troupe gave performances from october 8 to 17 in kobe and tokyo as well as in muroran, tomakomai and sapporo of hokkaido to the rousing welcome of the local people.

the president of sokagakkai, governor of hyogo prefecture, mayor of kobe, chairmen of the hyogo and hokkaido headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), and mayors of muroran, tomakomai and sapporo were among the spectators.

after their performances in tomakomai and sapporo, the chinese artists visited a fishing village in tomakomai, which is threatened by soviet fishing fleets, and another fishing village in yoichi where the noted folk song "draw the net" was composed. friends of the tomakomai fishery cooperative told the chinese visitors how soviet fishing fleets have been damaging coastal fishing operations off tomakomai. soviet fishing fleets incessantly intrude into waters close to the japanese coast during fishing seasons and seriously threaten the livelihood of japanese fishermen, they said. chai ming-wu, leader of the peking arts troupe, expressed sympathy with and support for the japanese fishermen's struggle against soviet hegemonic acts.

during its stay in sapporo, the peking arts troupe had discussions and a get-together with friends from the cultural and other circles of hokkaido.

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1975)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation today with famous japanese actor chojiuro kawarasaki and his wife shizue kawarasaki who are now visiting in peking.

among those present on the occasion were yu li-chun and sun ping-hua.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Chinese Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Gives Banquet for Malaysian Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1975)

sha feng, chinese minister of agriculture and forestry, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of abdul ghaffar bin baba, malaysian minister of agriculture and rural development, and his party.

malaysian ambassador to china hashim bin sultan was present.

among those present were hao chung-shih, chinese vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, and cheng jui-sheng, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry.

in his toast, minister sha feng praised the industrious and courageous malaysian people as having the glorious tradition of opposing imperialism and colonialism, and as gaining rich experience in agricultural production.

he said: the chinese and malaysian people have a long-standing traditional friendship. they have always supported and sympathized with each other in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism. minister sha feng was convinced that the current visit to china of minister ghaffar would enhance the traditional friendship between the two peoples and the friendly relations of cooperation between the agricultural workers of the two countries.

minister abdul ghaffar bin baba in his toast said that he was very happy to have the opportunity to visit china. he stressed: the exchange of visits between us will help to enhance the relations between the two countries.

the malaysian minister said: malaysia is now working hard to develop agriculture and strives to have enough rice and to spare in the near future.

the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

minister ghaffar and the other malaysian guests arrived in peking by plane this afternoon for a friendly visit to china.

CHINA AND MALI

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets New Malian Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1975)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien this afternoon met with sinaly thera, new ambassador of the republic of mali to china.

present on the occasion were deputy director of the african affairs department li heng and deputy director of the protocol department kao chien-chung of the chinese foreign ministry.

Wife of Malian Head of State Visits in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1975)

madame mariam traore, wife of the malian head of state and president of the malian national union of women, visited the peking general knitwear mill here this morning in the company of lin chia-mei, wife of vice-premier li hsien-nien, and received a warm welcome from the workers.

some 60 percent of the more than 5,000 workers in the knitwear mill are women. when madame mariam traore and other distinguished guests from mali arrived at the mill, women workers waved bouquets to extend a warm welcome to them. chin hui-fang, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the mill, gave an account of the achievements made by the women workers in expanding production alongside the men workers in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. the mill is now producing more than 400 varieties of knitwear as against a dozen in the early days of its inception. output has increased considerably. the political consciousness of the women workers has been heightening steadily. many of them have been promoted to leading posts at various levels. women technicians now account for over 40 percent of the total number of technicians in the mill.

the distinguished malian guests were shown round the workshops. they also went to the mill's kindergarten and inquired into the welfare of the women workers and maternity and childcare work in the mill. the guests also saw a performance by children.

this afternoon, madame mariam traore and other distinguished guests visited the hsicheng district's optical instruments factory in the company of hsu kuang, vice-chairman of the peking municipal women's federation.

it was set up in the big leap forward year of 1958 by more than 30 housewives. now 75 percent of the factory's 520 workers are women who are playing an important role in various fields of work.

after visiting the factory's workshops madame mariam traore said with joy: "we rejoice at your achievements. your experience testifies to the correctness of chairman mao's thinking." she wished the workers still greater success in the future.

liu shih-hui, vice-chairman of the factory revolutionary committee, asked the distinguished malian guests to convey the cordial regards of the chinese workers and women to the malian workers and women.

accompanying madame mariam traore on the visit today were malian ambassador to china sinaly thera and his wife.

Peking Press Circles Honors Malian Journalists Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1975)

peking press circles gave a banquet here at noon today to welcome the malian journalists delegation led by boubacar diall, chief of the office of the ministry of information and telecommunications.

attending the banquet were chu mu-chih, director of the hsinhua news agency; peng ti, leading member of the agency; liu chih-ping, leading member of the "people's daily"; yuan pao-hua, leading member of a department under the central broadcasting administration, and wang chen, deputy director of the information department of the foreign ministry.

hamady tidiani koreissi, counsellor of the malian embassy here, was present.

at the banquet permeated with a friendly atmosphere, chu mu-chih and boubacar diall proposed toasts to the constant consolidation and growth of the friendship between the people and journalists of china and mali.

the malian journalists delegation arrived here yesterday evening.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Wife of Malian Head of State

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1975)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this evening with madame mariam traore, wife of the head of state of the republic of mali and president of the malian national union of women.

present on the occasion were madame traore nee astou sangare, wife of member of the military committee for national liberation youssouf traore and secretary for foreign relations of the malian national union of women, and madame oulematou keita, wife of minister of finance and commerce founeke keita and secretary for economic affairs of the malian national union of women, who are accompanying madame mariam traore on the visit.

present were malian ambassador to china sinaly thera and his wife.

also present were ho ying, chinese vice-foreign minister, fu yu-fang, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and lin chia-mei, ting hsueh-sung, hsu kuang, li heng and kao chien-chung.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Gives Banquet to Warmly Welcome Madame Mariam Traore

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1975)

vice-premier li hsien-nien gave a banquet here this evening in warm welcome to madame mariam traore, wife of the head of state of the republic of mali and president of the malian national union of women, and her party.

malian ambassador to china and mrs. sinaly thera, diplomatic officials of the malian embassy here, and the malian journalists delegation led by boubacar diall, chief of the office of the ministry of information and telecommunications, were among the guests.

addressing the banquet overflowing with a warm friendship, vice-premier li hsien-nien extended in the name of the chinese government and people an enthusiastic welcome to madame mariam traore and the other distinguished malian guests and, through them, high esteem to the malian head of state moussa traore and cordial salutations to the malian people.

he paid tribute to the malian people for their tangible success they have achieved under the leadership of head of state moussa traore in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and developing the national economy and culture.

"in international affairs," he continued, "the malian government has pursued a policy of non-alignment, combated imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, zionism, white racism and big-power hegemonism, upheld african unity, supported the national liberation movements in africa; condemned the exploitation of poor countries by rich ones and supported the struggle of third world countries for preserving their national rights and interests and changing the old economic order among nations, thus making a useful contribution to the united struggle of the third world against imperialism and hegemonism. the government and people of china rejoice from the bottom of their hearts at the success obtained by the malian government and people in their just struggle." he congratulated the women of mali on their positive contribution to the malian people's revolutionary struggle against imperialism and for building up their country.

the chinese vice-premier said that both china and mali are developing countries belonging to the third world. their common experiences in the past of suffering from imperialist and colonialist exploitation and oppression had long ago brought their people closely together, he added. today, it is still more necessary for them to reinforce their unity and mutual support in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and for building their own countries.

"we are happy to note that since the establishment of diplomatic relations, the relations of friendly cooperation between our two countries have developed satisfactorily thanks to our joint efforts," vice-premier li hsien-nien said. "the friendly visit of his excellency the head of state moussa traore to our country in 1973, in particular, has written an important chapter in the annals of sino-malian relations of friendly cooperation." he expressed the profound conviction that madame mariam traore's present visit to china would certainly make a new contribution to furthering the mutual understanding and friendship between the people of china and mali.

madame mariam traore said in her speech: "the quality and warmth of the reception we have been given show in an eloquent manner the solidity of the fraternal ties of friendship that have always united our countries, our peoples and our governments.

"the visits to mali in 1964 and to china in 1973 made by premier chou en-lai and president moussa traore

respectively have lent a most dynamic momentum to the fruitful relations of cooperation already existing between our countries."

madame mariam traore stated: "it is a great pleasure to me and the members of the delegation in my company to visit this great china at the official invitation of the government of a friendly people. i wish ardently to take advantage of this occasion to learn as much as possible about the country and the grandiose work that has been accomplished here and to take a part to the best of my ability in consolidating the links of friendship and cooperation established between our two states fifteen years ago."

"the transformation of china realized by the chinese people under the brilliant leadership of chairman mao tsetung during the short period of a quarter of a century is indeniably the miracle made possible by a people united, industrious, disciplined, and braced by their faith in a great ideal and confidence in their own strength," she stated.

madame mariam traore expressed the belief that her present visit would turn a new chapter in the relations between the women's movements in mali and china. the women of mali, grouped within the framework of the malian national union of women, were actively participating alongside their brothers in the struggle against underdevelopment and against imperialism, colonialism -- old and new, hegemonism, zionism and racism, she declared.

among others present at the banquet were vice-minister of foreign affairs ho ying, vice-minister of public health chang chih-chiang, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress fu yu-fang, madame lin chia-mei, and leading members of departments concerned including hsieh li-fu, li che-fu, chao chun-chen, hsu kuang, ting hsueh-sung and wang ching-ju.

Peking Soiree for Wife of Malian Head of State

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1975)

madame mariam traore, wife of the malian head of state and president of the malian national union of women, and the other distinguished malian guests attended a soiree this evening at which they saw a show presented by the peking acrobatic troupe.

accompanying the distinguished malian guests were kang ke-ching, wife of chairman chu teh of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chao chun-chen, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; ting hsueh-sung, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and li heng, deputy director of the african affairs department of the foreign ministry.

among the guests were malian ambassador to china sinaly thera and his wife, diplomatic officials of the malian embassy here, and the malian journalists delegation led by boubacar diall, chief of the office of the ministry of information and telecommunications.

the soiree was arranged by the peking municipal revolutionary committee to welcome madame mariam traore. the performance drew rounds of warm applause from the distinguished guests. at the end of the acrobatic show, madame mariam traore, in the company of kang ke-ching, went on stage and cordially shook hands with the acrobats and presented them with a basket of flowers.

earlier, madame mariam traore attended a forum this morning with fu yu-fang and hsu kuang, chairman and vice-chairman of the peking municipal women's federation, at which they discussed women's work in china and mali and exchanged experience to promote the friendship of the women of the two countries. in the afternoon, the malian guests called at the peking art handicrafts workshop.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese Princes Gyanendra and Dhirendra and Wives to Visit China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1975)

at the friendly invitation of the government of the people's republic of china, his royal highness prince gyanendra bir bikram shah, her royal highness princess komal rajya laxmi devi shah, his royal highness prince dhirendra bir bikram shah and her royal highness princess prekshya rajya laxmi devi shah of the kingdom of nepal will pay an official visit to the people's republic of china from october 23 to 30, 1975. their royal highnesses will be accompanied by the honourable mr. krishna raj aryal, minister of foreign affairs.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

Chinese Football Association Gives Reception for New Zealand Football Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1975)

the chinese football association gave a reception here this evening in honour of the visiting new zealand football team led by terry killalea with george thomas as deputy leader.

attending were li ching-chuan, leading member of the all-china sports federation, li feng-lou, leading member of the chinese football association, as well as chinese football players and coaches.

j. brady, charge d'affaires ad interim of the new zealand embassy here, was present.

li feng-lou, terry killalea and j. brady spoke at the reception. they warmly praised the profound friendship forged by the people and sportsmen of china and new zealand in the course of the friendly exchanges.

the football team arrived in peking by air yesterday.

New Zealand Ambassador to China Gives Reception
for Visiting New Zealand Football Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1975)

new zealand ambassador to china w. bryce harland gave a reception here this evening for the visiting new zealand football team.

among the guests were li ching-chuan, leading member of the all-china sports federation; li feng-lou, leading member of the chinese football association; as well as chinese football players and coaches.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romania-China Friendship Association Delegation
Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1975)

the delegation of the romania-china friendship association led by pavel stefan, member of the central committee of the romanian communist party and vice-president of the association, left here for home by air today at the end of its friendly visit to china.

it was seen off at the airport by wang ping-nan, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; liu hsi-chang, vice-chairman of the peking municipal trade union council; and hsi chao-ming, deputy director of the soviet union and east european affairs department of the foreign ministry.

on hand also were romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and his wife, and minister-counsellor ion dorobantu and counsellor panait lefter of the romanian embassy here.

during its stay in peking, the delegation attended china's national day celebrations and visited industrial, agricultural and educational units and places of historical interest.

on the evening of october 15, romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu gave a banquet for the china visit of the delegation. among the guests were chinese vice-foreign minister chung hsi-tung and president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries wang ping-nan.

Chinese Party Workers' Delegation Leaves for Romania

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1975)

a chinese party workers' delegation led by chang ping-hua, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and second secretary of the c.p.c. hunan provincial committee, left here by air today for a friendly visit to romania at the invitation of the central committee of the romanian communist party.

it was seen off at the airport by keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of its international liaison department, and chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the department.

on hand were romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and his wife.

Chinese Party Workers' Delegation Arrives in Bucharest

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Oct. 17, 1975)

a chinese party workers' delegation headed by chang ping-hua, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and second secretary of the hunan provincial party committee, arrived here today on a friendly visit to romania.

it was welcomed at the airport by lucian dragut, vice-chairman of the romanian central council of workers' control of economic and social activity; vasile sandru, deputy head of a department of the central committee of the romanian communist party; and other romanian officials.

chinese ambassador to romania li ting-chuan was also present.

CHINA AND UN

Debate on People's Right to Self-Determination
at Third Committee of UN General Assembly

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 16, 1975)

the third committee (social, humanitarian and cultural) of the u.n. general assembly today concluded the debate on people's right to self-determination and adopted a resolution supporting their struggle for independence and liberation.

the resolution reaffirmed the legitimacy of the peoples' struggle for independence and liberation by all available means, including armed struggle.

it welcomed the effort of the organization of african unity conciliation commission to resolve peacefully the conflict in angola and denounced foreign interference in the internal affairs of angola and the comoros.

it strongly condemned governments which refused to recognize the right to self-determination and independence of the peoples of africa and the palestinian people.

the resolution was adopted by a vote of 106 in favour, one (israel) against with 19 abstentions.

during the debate beginning october 8, many representatives of the third world countries warmly praised the victories of the people of viet nam, cambodia, laos, and of africa as well as latin america. they also pointed out that in some parts of africa and the middle east, the people are still deprived of the right to self-determination, and that so long as there is oppression and foreign domination in the world, there could be no peace. the oppressed people have no alternative but to take up arms to fight for independence and freedom.

representatives of a number of countries in their speeches also emphasized the importance of economic independence. iraqi representative abdul jabar younis al-hadawi noted that without economic independence and full sovereignty over the nation's natural resources genuine political independence is impossible.

many representatives strongly condemned the fascist racist regimes in southern africa and voiced their support for the liberation struggle of the people in that part of the african continent by all means, including armed struggle.

chinese representative wu miao-fa pointed out in his speech that abetted by imperialism and supported by the

superpowers, the minority racist regimes in the non-independent territories of southern africa were following a dual counter-revolutionary policy. while stepping up their repression of freedom fighters, they were employing "soft" tactics to induce the freedom fighters to lay down their arms in an attempt to curb the torrent of the national liberation movements and thereby sustain their tottering reactionary rule. he exposed the so-called "reconciliation" schemes by smith and vorster and pointed out that they were aimed at splitting the unity of the african countries and lulling the fighting will of the indigenous peoples so as to crush the national liberations movements.

the chinese representative said that the actions of vorster and smith had shown by negative examples that the reactionary nature of the racists would never change and that they would never step down from the stage of history of their own accord. the practice of struggle fully proved that perseverance in armed struggles was the only way for oppressed nations and peoples to achieve independence, liberation and victory. as long as the peoples of southern africa strengthened their unity, heightened their vigilance and persevered in the armed struggle with the support of all the justice-upholding nations and peoples of africa and the entire world, they would surely be able to completely destroy the racist regimes entrenched in southern africa and win the liberation of the entire african continent.

Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Meets UNCTAD Secretary-General

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1975)

li chiang, minister of foreign trade, met and had a friendly conversation this evening with gamani corea, secretary-general of the united nations conference on trade and development (unctad), and his special assistant zammit cutajar and gave a dinner in their honour.

sri lanka ambassador to china r.l.a.i. karannagoda attended the dinner.

secretary-general gamani corea arrived here yesterday as guest of minister li chiang. before his arrival in peking, the secretary-general visited china's 1975 autumn export commodities fair in kwangchow and the shihwan artistic ceramics workshop in foshan city.

liu hsi-wen, assistant minister of foreign trade, held talks with secretary-general gamani corea this morning.

UN Security Council Recommends Admission of
Comoros to UN Membership

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 17, 1975)

the united nations security council voted this afternoon to recommend to the general assembly the admission of the comoros to u.n. membership.

the decision was taken by 14 votes. france did not participate in the vote.

many representatives spoke in support of the application of the comoros and hailed its achievement of independence.

chinese representative huang hua said in his statement that the independence of the comoros is an important achievement of the people of the comoros and the whole of africa, who have persisted in the long struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for national liberation and independence. the chinese government and people warmly hail the independence of the comoro islands.

"we sincerely wish the comorian people new successes in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the defence of national independence and territorial integrity. we believe that upon admission to membership in the united nations, the comoro islands will make positive contributions to the realization of the purposes and principles of the u.n. charter together with all other justice-upholding member states," huang hua declared.

tiamiou adjibade, representative of dahomey, who is the current chairman of the african group of u.n. member states, said the council decision was of particular importance to africa. the entire african group welcomed it, he said.

END

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